

THE SCHOOL JOURNAL

· NEW · YORK · AND · CHICAGO ·

VOLUME LII., No. 23.
\$2.50 A YEAR; 10 CENTS A COPY.

JUNE 6, 1896.

61 East Ninth St., New York
226 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Some Epoch-Making Books.....

THE WERNER PRIMER,

by F. LILIAN TAYLOR, in a few months has wrought general and wonderful changes in methods of teaching beginners to read.

OLD TIME STORIES RETOLD,

by E. LOUISE SMYTHE, follows the Werner Primer with great satisfaction, and success as a supplementary reading book.

THE STORY OF OUR COUNTRY,

by Mrs. ALMA HOLMAN BURTON, gives the story of the American people in such a charming literary and artistic manner as to mark a new era in school histories.

THE NEW SCHOOL PHYSIOLOGIES,

by Dr. W. E. BALDWIN, are in every way original and unique, treating the subject in a manner never before attempted.

THE WERNER ARITHMETICS,

by Prof. FRANK H. HALL, are the first to meet the wide-spread demand for a rational treatment of arithmetic for children. The ancient "torture methods" which have made arithmetic the justly hated study of the schoolroom, oppressive alike to teachers, children, and parents, and condemned by all educational thinkers, have been absolutely abandoned, and a simple, progressive course, suited to the growing capacity of the child, has been substituted in its place.

THE WERNER GEOGRAPHIES,

by HORACE S. TARBELL, Superintendent of Schools, Providence, R. I., mark a great advance in methods of teaching this most important subject. Their unique plan and matchless mechanical execution, insure them high distinction as "epoch-makers."

Correspondence with reference to the examination and introduction of our books is cordially invited.

Werner School Book Company.

—PUBLISHERS—

5-7 East Sixteenth St., New York.

CHICAGO, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA.

ENOCH ARDEN and Other Poems

By ALFRED LORD TENNYSON constitutes No. 6 of our *Standard Literature Series*. It embodies some of the choicest and most characteristic work of the great representative English poet of the present century. Besides "Enoch Arden," it contains "The Coming of Arthur," "The Passing of Arthur," "Dora," "Columbus," and fifteen other poems. The introduction contains, in addition to full Biographical Notes, an interesting and helpful article on "Poetry and Rhythm," with characterization and explanation of the metre of the principal poems embraced in this volume. This is a single number of 110 pages—12½ cents.

KENILWORTH

By SIR WALTER SCOTT continues the *Standard Literature Series*, being No. 7. This is a carefully edited abridgment—wholly in the language of Scott—of this interesting and instructive historical novel. The Introduction includes extended Historical Notes on "Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603)," with a map of England in the time of Elizabeth; the "Earl of Leicester;" "Amy Robsart;" "Sir Walter Raleigh;" etc. Assistance is thus rendered in the correlation of literature and history. This is a Double Number of 164 pages—20 cents.

Previous numbers are *The Spy* and *The Pilot* by Cooper; *Rob Roy* by Scott; *The Alhambra* by Irving, with historical sketch and map of Spain in the 15th century; and *Christmas Stories* by Dickens. Succeeding numbers are *The Deerhunter* by Cooper; *The Lady of the Lake* (entire) by Scott; *Horse-Shoe Robinson* by Kennedy; *The Prisoner of Chillon* and Other Poems by Byron, etc., etc., Special discount to schools.

MAURY'S MANUAL OF GEOGRAPHY—

It is interesting to note in these days of Committees of Fifteen and Committees of Ten and progressive pedagogical ideas on teaching—is regarded in the schools with unabated favor. Why? Matthew F. Maury's geographical ideas and methods were sufficiently ahead of his time to meet these modern requirements, and harmoniously with these methods the text and maps are constantly kept in touch with present facts. Correspondence invited.

University Publishing Co., NEW YORK, BOSTON, NEW ORLEANS.

TEN STANDARD DICTIONARIES

Full Descriptions of these Books may be had on application to the Publishers.

Harper's Latin Dictionary.

Founded on the translation of "Freund's Latin-German Lexicon." Edited by E. A. ANDREWS, LL.D. Revised, enlarged, and in great part rewritten by CHARLTON T. LEWIS, Ph.D., and CHARLES SHORT, LL.D. pp. xiv., 2020. Royal 8vo, Sheep, \$6.50; Full Russia, \$10.

Lewis's Latin Dictionary.

A Latin Dictionary for Schools. By CHARLTON T. LEWIS, Ph.D. pp. 1192. Large 8vo, Cloth, \$4.50; Sheep, \$5.00.

Lewis's Elementary Latin Dictionary.

An Elementary Latin Dictionary. By CHARLTON T. LEWIS, Ph.D. pp. 952. Small 4to, Half leather, \$2.00.

Smith's English-Latin Dictionary.

A Copious and Critical English-Latin Dictionary. By WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D., and THEOPHILUS D. HALL, M.A. With a Dictionary of Proper Names. pp. xii., 754. Royal 8vo, Sheep, \$4.00.

Jannaris's Modern English-Greek Dictionary.

A Concise Dictionary of the English and Modern Greek Languages, as actually written and spoken. By A. N. JANNARIS, Ph.D. pp. 436. Post 8vo, Cloth, \$2.50.

Thayer's Greek-English Lexicon. Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament; being Grimm's Wilke's Clavis Novi Testamenti, Translated, Revised, and Enlarged by JOSEPH HENRY THAYER, D.D., Bussey Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation in the Divinity School of Harvard University. pp. 746. 4to, Cloth, \$5.00; Half Roan, \$6.00; Sheep, \$6.50.

Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon.

Revised and Enlarged. A Greek-English Lexicon. Compiled by HENRY GEORGE LIDDELL, D.D., and ROBERT SCOTT, D.D. With Co-operation of HENRY DRISLER, Jay Professor of Greek in Columbia College, New York. pp. xiv., 1776. Seventh Edition, Revised and Augmented throughout. 4to, Sheep, \$10.00.

Liddell and Scott's Intermediate Greek Lexicon.

An Intermediate Greek-English Lexicon, founded upon the Seventh Edition of Liddell & Scott's Greek-English Lexicon. pp. iv., 910. Small 4to, Cloth, \$3.50; Linen, \$3.75; Sheep, \$4.00.

Liddell and Scott's Abridged Greek Lexicon.

A Lexicon Abridged from Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon. The Twentieth Edition, carefully Revised throughout. With an Appendix of Proper and Geographical Names, prepared by the Rev. JAMES M. WHITON, Ph.D. pp. 832. Small 4to, Half leather, \$1.25.

Yonge's English-Greek Lexicon.

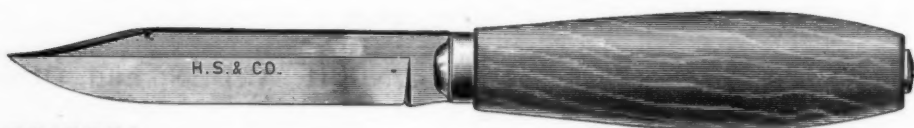
An English-Greek Lexicon. By C. D. YONGE. With many New Articles, an Appendix of Proper Names, and Pilon's Greek Synonymes, To which is prefixed an Essay on the Order of Words in Attic-Greek Prose, by CHARLES SHORT, LL.D. Edited by HENRY DRISLER, LL.D. pp. 894. Royal 8vo, Sheep, \$4.50.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TEACHERS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York.

SLOYD KNIVES

...AND... **OUTFITS**



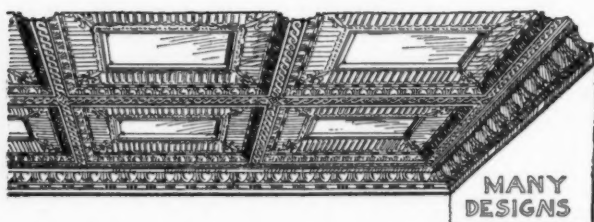
**SPECIAL-
TRADE -
SCHOOL -
DISCOUNT**

HAMMACHER, SCHLEMMER & CO.,

209 BOWERY,

NEW YORK.

Northrop's Stamped Steel Ceilings.



Especially
desirable
for

Schools,
OLD OR NEW.

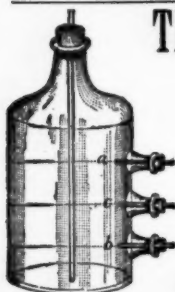
**MANY
DESIGNS**

For Estimates
address

HENRY S. NORTHROP, 40 Cherry St., NEW YORK.

THE NATIONAL COURSE IN PHYSICS

as Recommended by THE COMMITTEE OF TEN.



Mariotte Bottle, 5053.

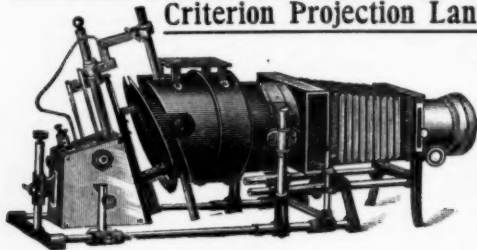
Send for Descriptive Catalogue of Apparatus for this course; also Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogues of Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory Supplies.

FRANKLIN EDUCATIONAL CO.,

BOSTON & CHICAGO.

Criterion Projection Lantern

With Automatic Arc
Electric Lamp..... ★



X-Ray or Crookes Tube Negatives are providing a wonderful set of illustration in Physiology. We control negatives of several prominent scientists and are making many **Lantern Slides** from them suitable for use in any of our lanterns and stereopticons.

Projection Lanterns from \$18 up. **Triple Stereopticon** for projection of views in the **Colors of Nature** Lanterns in operation at our offices.

J. B. COLT & CO.,

115-117 Nassau St. & 59 Fifth Av., New York.

189 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

131 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

AGENCIES—

50 Bromfield Street, - BOSTON, MASS.
33-39 So. Tenth St., - PHILADELPHIA, PA.
512 Locust Street, - ST. LOUIS, MO.
126 Erie Co., Bank Bld'g. - BUFFALO, N. Y.
23 1-3 Marietta Street, - ATLANTA, GA.

At the End of Your Journey you will find it a great convenience to go right over to

The GRAND UNION HOTEL

Fourth Ave., 41st and 42d Sts.,
Opposite Grand Central Depot, New York.

Central for shopping and theatres
Baggage to and from 42d St. Depot free.

Rooms, \$1.00 per day and Upwards.



Musical, far sounding, and highly satisfactory Bells for schools, Churches, &c.
WENTZEL & CO., Established
West Troy, N.Y. 1896.
Description and prices on application

Fine Science Apparatus.

ALFRED L. ROBBINS Co.,

(Successors to Science Dept. National Sch'l Furn'g Co.)

Inventors and Manufacturers of Modern
School Apparatus of the Highest Efficiency.
Works and Salesroom—149-151 E. Huron St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

200-page Catalog just out, Free to School People.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

Practical Instruction
Cannot be obtained with poor tools.
As purchasers of School Supplies we are
prepared to furnish complete outfits
and quite unusual discounts.



**BENCHES,
TOOLS AND
SUPPLIES**

ARE THE Best

Carving Tools

Send for Catalog.

SINGLY AND IN
SETS

CHANDLER & BARBER, 15-17 Elm St.
BOSTON

ESTABLISHED 1851.

EIMER & AMEND,

205-211 Third Ave.,
NEW YORK.



Everything necessary for
the Chemical and Physical
Laboratory will be
furnished of best quality at
reasonable prices.

Glass and metal apparatus,
special, made to order,
according to drawings.

Glass blowing and en-
graving done on premises.

**GENERAL SCHOOL MERCHANDISE
GEOGRAPHICAL
APPLIANCES
OF ALL KINDS**

J. L. HAMMETT CO.

352 WASHINGTON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

Graham Phonography

is written by nearly all first-class shorthand reporters, is taught in many PUBLIC and PRIVATE SCHOOLS, has the best text-books. Correspondence is solicited from School Superintendents.

A. J. GRAHAM & CO.,

744 Broadway, New York.



BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY,
-CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A.
Best Grade Copper and Tin
School, College & Academy **BELLS**
Price and Terms Free. Name this paper.

TEACHERS' AGENCIES.

TEACHERS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

101 THE AUDITORIUM BUILDING, - - CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1884.
POSITIONS FILLED, 4,000.

SEEKS Teachers who are ambitious for advancement rather than those without positions . .

SPECIALISTS with good general education wanted for department work in Normal Schools, High Schools, Preparatory Schools and Colleges, in Pennsylvania and other states. For twelve years we have been aiding teachers (male and female) to desirable positions in every grade of work. Our methods seem to please our patrons, for we retain their good will. More applications for teachers are now coming in from old patrons than ever before. Write for particulars. Address

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL BUREAU,

R. L. MYERS & CO., 124 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

Agents in Every State of the Union. In communication with Hundreds of School Boards. In touch with Teachers and School Work everywhere.

WE OFFER.

the following special advantage, which has not been given teachers heretofore by any agency: We have State and County Agents who are constantly on the lookout for positions for our clients. These agents, through their personal acquaintance and contact with Boards, often render valuable assistance to our clients in securing them positions, after their applications are filed.

This feature of our Teachers' Agency Department is daily drawing the attention of thoughtful teachers. It is especially noticed when they see our clients elected, when other applicants equally worthy, fail.

Welch's Teachers' Agency

Main Office: W. M. Welch & Co.
36 Fifth Av., Chicago. Props.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES.

EVERETT O. FISK & CO., Prop's. | 100-page Agency Manual sent free to any address.
4 Ashburton Pl., Boston, Mass. 355 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 107 Keith & Perry Bld'g, Kansas City, Mo.
70 Fifth Ave., New York City, N.Y. 25 King St., West Toronto, Can. 728 Cooper Bld'g, Denver, Colo.
1242 Twelfth St., Washington, D.C. 420 Century Bld'g, Minneapolis, Minn. 525 Shimson Bld., Los Angeles, Cal.

THE TEACHERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ENGLAND

has filled 2102 positions.

F. B. SPAULDING, Manager.

Register Now. Manual Free. 36 Bromfield Street, Boston.

83% secured Pennsylvania Educational Bureau, FACILITIES - -
positions ALLENTOWN, PA. - UNSURPASSED.
last year. L. B. LANDIS, - MANAGER. - Circulars Free. 17th year. Does business in all the states.

ALBANY TEACHERS' AGENCY.

Provides Schools of all Grades with Competent Teachers. Assists Teachers with Good Records in Obtaining Positions.

Correspondence with school officers and teachers is invited.

HARLAN P. FRENCH, Manager, 24 State St., Albany, N. Y.

For Western Positions

you should write to the

LARGEST WESTERN AGENCY,

viz:-ALBERT & CLARK, Pullman Building, Chicago.

EASTERN TEACHERS' AGENCY

E. F. FOSTER, Manager.

50 Bromfield Street, Boston.

Telephone, Boston 775-2.

WANTED NOW

First-class teachers in all departments by the New York Educational Bureau. Normal graduates, primary to high school work, \$500, to \$700. College men and women for high school, normal, department work, and principalships. Superintendents at \$2000. High school principals at \$1800 down. A large number of capable normal graduates now teaching at \$400 can easily secure an increase of \$100 to \$200 by writing full particulars about themselves. Letters are confidential.

H. S. KELLOGG, Manager, No. 61 East Ninth St., New York.

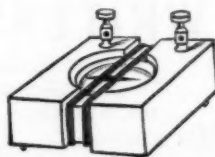
KINDERGARTEN AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Send for Catalogue.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.,
3 EAST 14TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

The W. A. Olmsted Scientific Company..

215-217 Wabash Ave., Chicago.



MAKES A SPECIALTY OF

PHYSICAL APPARATUS
FOR LABORATORY WORK....

Made according to Latest Designs.

Send for Supplement, No. 1.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
TEACHERS' AGENCY

Introduces to colleges, schools, and families, superior Professors, Principals, Assistants, Tutors, and Governors, for every department of instruction, recommends good schools to parents. Call on or address

Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON,
American and Foreign Teachers' Agency,
23 Union Square, New York.

Schermmerhorn's Teachers' Agency

Oldest and best known in U. S.

Established 1835.

3 EAST 14TH STREET, N. Y.

Teachers Wanted Now.

NO ROOM TO GIVE LIST OF PLACES.

If you desire a better position write to the New York Educational Bureau full particulars of yourself at once.

Kellogg's Bureau recommends teachers and has filled good positions in twenty nine states.

H. S. KELLOGG, Manager,

No. 61 East 9th Street, New York.

A NORMAL SCHOOL AND

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE

of sound learning, broad culture, varied experience, and executive capacity; who, as a traveler and newspaperman, has been for years a critical student of teachers and teaching, invites correspondence with progressive and enterprising

SCHOOL BOARD OR OTHER
EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITIES

requiring the services of a competent

PUBLIC SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

OR

NORMAL SCHOOL PRINCIPAL.

Address: T. S., 123 W. 82d St., New York.

FRICK'S SUCCESSFUL

Automatic Electric
PROGRAM
CLOCK

Automatically signals the periods of any number of different programs in any number of different rooms, corridors, or buildings.

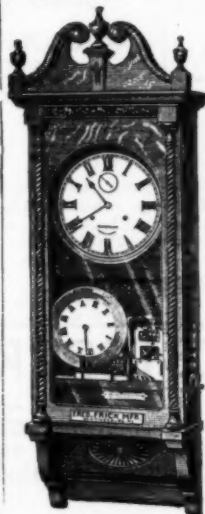
All Periods of all programs can be changed with ease, by simply inserting the contacts at the times desired.

Automatically makes all changes of programs introduces standard time everywhere. Apparatus furnished for all classes of program signaling.

Complete plants installed, including Fire Alarm, Button Board for special signals, teachers' calls, &c.

Please write for illustrated catalogue and testimonials. They will interest you.

FRED. FRICK Mfr.,
WAYNESBORO, PA.



• Absolutely Pure - Delicious - Nutritious •



The Breakfast Cocoa
MADE BY
WALTER BAKER & CO. LIMITED

DORCHESTER, MASS.

**COSTS LESS THAN ONE CENT A CUP.
NO CHEMICALS.**

ALWAYS ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
WALTER BAKER & CO'S. BREAKFAST COCOA
MADE AT **DORCHESTER, MASS.** IT BEARS
THEIR TRADE MARK **LA BELLE CHOCOLATIERE**
ON EVERY CAN.

• AVOID IMITATIONS •



For Vertical Writing.



USE **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S**
VERTICULAR AND VERTIGRAPH
PENS.

These Pens have been especially designed for Vertical Writing, after a formula arrived at by careful study of required conditions.

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS, 91 John Street, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK

78 Per Cent.



CHICAGO

73 Per Cent.

A recent census
of the great office structures
of the four cities named,
comprising 125 buildings, showed that
out of a total of 9,712 writing machines, over
SEVENTY-FOUR PER CENT. of the whole were

Remington
Standard Typewriters

Very suggestive of its merits!

.... Send for Illustrated Booklets and
for Catalogue of the

Philadelphia

79 Per Cent.

Number **SIX** Model

**WYCKOFF, SEAMANS
& BENEDICT**

BOSTON

63 Per Cent.

The Best Books

On the subjects of **Bookkeeping, Spelling, English, Letter Writing, Shorthand, Typewriting, Commercial Law.** for use in Public or Private Schools, (also Pocket Dictionary) are published by

THE PRACTICAL TEXT-BOOK CO.,
Catalogue free. **Cleveland, Ohio.**

IF YOU WANT
FRENCH BOOKS,

or books of any description—School Books, Standard Books, Novels, etc., send to

William R. Jenkins,

Publisher and Importer,

851 and 853 Sixth Avenue, (48th Street), New York
Catalogue on application. Importations promptly made.

Tired Brain

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A brain food. It increases the capacity for mental labor, and acts as a general tonic. It rests the tired brain and imparts thereto new life and energy.

Dr. O. C. Stout, Syracuse, N. Y., says:

"I gave it to one patient who was unable to transact the most ordinary business, because his brain was 'tired and confused,' upon the least mental exertion. Immediate relief and ultimate recovery followed."

Descriptive pamphlet free on application to
Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R.I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.
For sale by all druggists.

**Packer's
Tar
Soap**

The antiseptic quality of Packer's Tar Soap is a protection against contagion. Its balsamic and emollient properties make it useful in irritated conditions of the skin. For washing the Hair and Scalp it is without a rival; it removes dandruff, allays itching and does not dry the hair, but leaves it soft and lustrous.

25 Cents. All Druggists.

THE PACKER MFG. CO., New York

NEW PENS. ESTERBROOK'S VERTICAL WRITERS

For Vertical Writing.



No. 556 Fine Points.



No. 570 Medium Points.



No. 571 Coarse Points.

You will like them. Order through the dealers or send for samples

Works:
Camden, N. J.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO., 26 John St., New York.

THE SCHOOL JOURNAL

A Weekly Journal of Education.

Vol. LII.

For the Week Ending June 6.

No. 23

Copyright 1896, by E. L. Kellogg & Co.

The business department of THE JOURNAL is on another page.

All letters relating to contributions should be addressed plainly "Editors of SCHOOL JOURNAL." All letters about subscriptions should be addressed to E. L. KELLOGG & CO. Do not put editorial and business items on the same sheet.

Keep Up with the Times.

There's one thing that's important in these hustling, bustling days,

When everything's improving in a hundred thousand ways,
If in the long procession you desire to keep your place,
Or win some recognition in Life's lively, hustling race,
No matter what's your business—be it making shoes or rhymes—
If you would be successful, you must keep up with the times.

A man may climb the ladder of success, till near the top,
But if he holds what he has gained 'twill not do then to stop;
The thousands just below him all are striving for his place,
All eager and determined to be foremost in the race.
It matters little how high up the scale a person climbs,
He'll slide back down again unless he keeps up with the times.
The world keeps moving and each turn develops something new,
Inventions by the thousands and improvements not a few;
But the things that were successful half a score of years ago,
In view of new developments to day would stand no show.
And so the wide world over in all countries and all climes,
Who would be successful has to keep up with the times.

—Arthur J. Burdick in *The Author's Journal*.

Plain Counsel.

A letter from a principal of a school in a city that ranks well commercially contains this sentence. "The condition of things here should be written up and published; nothing but an explosion with several killed will bring the needed change." This man knows, of course, if he does this that his trunk must be packed and a ticket purchased for another city at some distance from the one where he now resides. He is astonished at the rottenness in Denmark and asks, What is to be done? As he asks in good faith, so he shall be answered.

The main obstacle that appears to defeat the public school system arises from the close connection between that system and the political machinery in operation. This cannot wholly be helped, for the sustenance of the school system is drawn through political channels. The appointment of teachers is influenced by politics, by general mechanism, and personal favoritism; probably one fourth of those now teaching were not selected on the ground of possessing eminent or even good qualifications for the peculiar work of the teacher. Let us exemplify each in turn: (1) In a certain city the political "boss" used to come to the room of the city superintendent of schools and say, "—wants—got in as a teacher," and it was done!! And this is the nine-

teenth century, and the speakers in that city all declared they had "the best schools in the world." (2) The rural schools are in the majority; the rural board know they must appoint some one; two or three start the mechanism by appearing to present a certificate—one is selected sometimes because he seems resolute, energetic, self-possessed, &c. (3) In another city a new member of the board of trustees was informed that they "took turns" in selecting teachers and it was his "turn." He looked over a list of applicants, saw one was recommended by a person he knew and selected her!

Now the only salvation for the children lies in the "examination;" this keeps out a good many, for not every one who needs the public money can answer the questions asked. In the first case cited above, the superintendent asked the questions and made the appointment! This may seem too astonishing to be true, but true it is; and the plan is followed in many cities yet.

While the public is suffering all the prodigious ills that come from administering our school system on the principles shown above, what is the attitude of the teachers? True, it is hard for them to criticise a system that feeds and clothes them. Have they not been found to object to any additional qualifications? Is it not easier to get in as a teacher through the three doors mentioned above than by the door of genuine qualification? And now for the advice needed.

The teacher has little influence with the ordinary board of education. They say to him in effect, "We have not hired you to advise us;" he feels he is but an employee on a salary that is indispensable and so remains silent. What might he not say if he dared? But is there nothing he can do? Let us say to him that he has it in his power to effect a reform, and the method will be something like this: He will unite with others to discuss the *truth in education*.

We do not understand the writer of the letter to have attempted to preach the truth; he would rather, like John the Baptist, denounce boards of education for allowing things to go on as they are. But he must bear in mind that the board of education is as it is because public opinion is as it is; that public opinion can be affected by a dozen teachers and ministers getting together and discussing foundation principles. They will not accomplish this by one meeting nor by two; it may need one hundred. One such association, composed of fourteen teachers, that has accomplished a great deal began by asking all of the clergymen in the town to preach a sermon the Sunday before the schools opened.

The fault is not wholly with boards of education; the teacher has more of a responsibility laid on him than to hear the classes that are portioned out to him. A great many instances rise in remembrance as the subject is thought over. Suppose instead of the seven very ordinary men on the board, there are seven very excellent

men, what then? Are the evils that exist now removed? Is it not the real evil that men and women are teaching who ought not to teach? We advise these teachers, then, who would have the schools reformed to set their own houses in order; we advise them to inaugurate a reform right in the school itself; for a reform will have to come there eventually.



The Curse of Politics.

A superintendent in one of the Eastern states writes: "Nearly all the teachers in our schools get their positions by what is called 'political pull.' If they secure a place and are not backed by political influence they are likely to be turned out. Our drawing teacher recently lost her position for this reason." One writes from the South: "Most places depend on politics. The lowest motives are often used to influence ends." A faint wail comes from the far West: "Positions are secured and held by the lowest principles of corrupt politicians." Another writer says: "The teachers of this place have practically no protection from political demagogues. Not only is political influence used directly, but it is made to reach out through all other avenues. They must trade with the merchants, bank with the bankers, take treatment of the doctors, consult with the lawyers, and connive with the politicians of the dominant party." "No teacher with us feels secure except those who are of the same political faith as the 'powers that be,'" is written by a resident of the Atlantic slope. "The public schools of this city are partisan political schools," writes another. "Politicians wage a war of extermination against all teachers who are not their vassals," comes from the Rocky mountains. "Our board is politically corrupt. The members voted to put out the principal of the high school because he was of the opposite political party; they put in one of their political friends who had a pull," is the complaint from the Pacific slope.

There seems really to be no geographical limit. A pestilence will sometimes confine itself to certain doomed regions, and when the poison has run its course it will subside; politics never so confines itself and never subsides. Appointments are made, promotions secured, removals effected, on the basis of a political auction. "How many votes can you control for me when I become candidate for mayor?" seems to be the test question in mathematics required in many places. Sometimes payment has already been made, and the appointment of a friend is taken as the settlement of the account to date. The situation staggers belief. No one seems to grasp its real significance. It would be a serious problem if it were simply plundering the public treasury. Its evil would be beyond computation if it extended no farther than the corrupting, humiliating, and degrading of the men and women who teach in the schools, and who, though they are infinitely the superiors of the political bosses, must submit to the most galling indignities, or cease to follow their chosen profession. But the real enormity of the crime begins to dawn upon us when we consider that these political tricksters who give positions to incompetent teachers in return for political support from the friends of such teachers, steal from defenseless children. The horrible accumulation of social consequences would appall us if it resulted only in deformed bodies and wasted intellectual energies. But the inevitable consequence of incompetence in the school-room is spiritual death to the

children, the dwarfing of all noble purposes, the paralyzing of all high effort, the destruction of all elevated ideals, the gradual obliteration of all that makes life worth living. Herod killed the innocents, as he doubtless thought, to protect his throne. The modern politician murders the children for mere gain; and it does not seem to make much difference that his own children are among the number. Partisan politics is the most horrible curse that ever spread its blighting influence over the public schools.—Supt. L. H. JONES, in *June Atlantic Monthly*.



Limits of Supervision.

In 1876 it was the prevailing belief in Boston that experts should supervise the public schools—should be, as it were, the eyes and ears of the school board,—but that the school committee should be immediately responsible for all legislative, financial, and economic matters pertaining to the schools, and, indeed, for all educational matters, except one, viz.: the granting of certificates of qualification to teach. This important duty was intrusted to the board of supervisors. Since that time, the cause of supervision has dragged its slow length along. It is still true that the terms, *suggestion*, *recommendation*, and *advice*, express the principal power of the experts. To have taken from the several supervisors the power of directing their own efforts and to give it to the superintendent, when neither the superintendent nor the supervisors had any power to speak of, was a matter of insignificant importance.

It is obvious to everyone who has studied the organization and duties of the school committee as embodied in their rules, regulations, and acts, that efficient power lies, for the most part, in the committees of the board. But it is equally obvious that the control of at least all purely educational matters should be lodged in a body of experts whose decision should not be a recommendation, but an authoritative rule which should determine the action not only of teachers and of individual supervisors, but even of the school committee themselves.

The absence of real power and authority in the board of supervisors in determining educational policies and principles is nowhere better illustrated than in the relations of supervisors to principals. The pleasant and harmonious relations that now exist between these two bodies of public-school servants are the product rather of negative action, of good sense, and of a desire to co-operate than of positive, strong, and abiding principles—principles that have been arrived at after thorough investigation and discussion. Evils that might have been prevented by authoritative action of the board of supervisors—if it had had the authority—have been treated with the highly respectable but ineffective remedies, viz.: suggestion, recommendation, and advice. These remedies have been applied even when evils have not existed; indeed, there is a great deal of threshing of old straw—so pleasant is it to believe that one is doing his duty, if he but give good advice.

A clear and distinct line of separation should be drawn between the duties of supervisor and the duties of principal. Were this done, conflict, repetition, and overlapping of duties would, in the interests of unity, vigor, and economy, be avoided. One reform in this direction has been lately evolved and a principle of separation been established. Until last year, evidence was partly furnished by diploma examinations given by the board of supervisors in order to determine whether or not candidates should receive diplomas of graduation. Now all the evidence is furnished by the principals; and from this evidence, the board of supervisors decides whether or not the candidates shall receive diplomas. The principals collect and present the evidence; the supervisors find out whether the evidence has been carefully collected and is sufficient; and the board of supervisors awards the diplomas.

ELLIS PETERSON

Supervisor of the Boston Public Schools.

Expert Supervision.

The *Herald*, of Andersonville, Ind., on May 24, contained a noteworthy symposium on the question of employing special supervisors of instruction, or assistant superintendents, qualified to act as critic teachers. Among the educators whose views are printed, are Dr. J. M. Rice, Prof. Arnold Tompkins, and Supts. L. H. Jones (Cleveland), David K. Goss (Indianapolis), T. F. Fitzgibbon (Elwood, Ind.), A. H. Douglas (Logansport), W. A. Hester (Evansville), W. R. Snyder (Muncie, Ind.), J. F. Knight (La Porte), Justin N. Study (Richmond, Ind.), W. R. J. Stratford (Peru), and W. H. Wiley (Terra Haute).

The subject is one of timely interest and the *Herald* deserves much credit for collecting so strong and full an expression of expert opinion bearing upon it. It is clear that the people everywhere are beginning to feel the need of professional supervision. There is a widespread demand for pedagogic experts. In the smaller towns the superintendent must necessarily combine business management and the supervision of instruction. But this is merely a make-shift arrangement. Towns who employ more than fifty teachers cannot afford to leave all the duties of administration and supervision to one person.

The business and professional duties must be divided if the people want to take proper care of the public education of their children. This is made clear in the letters which are printed below in part. Only pedagogically trained men and women can supervise, and give intelligent direction to, the inner work of the schools. This truth is gradually gaining ground. Soon the day will dawn that it will be generally appreciated and only professional educators will be allowed to teach and to direct the education of children in the schools.

PROF. DAVID K. GOSS.

(Superintendent of Public Schools, Indianapolis, Ind.)

I know of no city that has taken high rank as to all its work that does not owe its reputation directly to wise supervision. There is a popular notion that an abled bodied person who can

secure a license to teach should be allowed to teach the school in his own way, without being hampered or hindered by supervision. This is a proposition, which, if alleged concerning a student of law or medicine, would only excite a smile. I believe that the very best of teachers require supervision to keep them at their best even more than does an indifferent teacher.

With us the city is divided into eight districts. In each district there is a supervising principal who has charge of the whole matter of instruction in that district. Besides these there are six supervisors of special subjects, German, drawing, music, penmanship, and gymnastics, who have universal supervision of their special subjects, besides a superintendent and assistant superintendent of schools with power over all subjects both of education and discipline. Thus we combine the benefit of local supervision with that of general supervision.

I feel that no stroke would be so disastrous where a high standard of public education has been attained in schools, as the striking down of supervision with nothing to take its place. Complaint against supervision is one of the commonest things in any schools where supervision exists. The reason for this is very apparent. If the teacher, who is indifferently educated, or unskilful, or lazy, could but rid himself of supervision she would then have peace; peace at the expense of lives of children of whom she has control. Then there is the general notion that if the salary of the supervisor could be saved, the taxpayer would be so much better off. But no man who has great personal interest will listen to such argument. The man who has a manufacturing establishment employing 500 men does not dismiss his foreman unless to appoint another.

There are some men always in enterprises of industry, in commerce, or education who see farther and have clearer insight, who are wiser and more skillful than their fellows, and these are in all reason the people to direct the enterprise. In this there is no exception. And that town or city is fortunate that agrees to trust the one who has the greatest measure of success.

Opposition to competent supervision is one of the first reactions in all cities, and a reaction against which the schools are never safe; but they who attempt to strike it down offer nothing in its place except to turn the school over wholly to the grade teacher. If that is done the schools of the city will have not one advantage over the schools scattered all over the country without supervision. Anyone can tell who has any ideal by which to judge of relative standards that within thirty minutes' walk of the best schools in the state are to be found schools and teachers who are fifty years behind the times, and one explanation is that the latter schools have no competent supervision and there is no experienced person who has a direct and intimate relation who can hold up a mirror to their difficulties and shortcomings and point out to them the positive road to immediate betterment.



SCHOOL NO. 54.—MAIN ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

PROF. ARNOLD TOMPKINS.

(Chair of Pedagogy in Illinois State University, Champaign, Ills.)

A community, in making a school, has for its specific problem that of bringing the best qualified teacher into the presence of the pupils under the most favorable conditions for instruction. The instructor must be all that can be asked for, and the conditions all that can be desired. Such is the school function of every community; and every community must provide some agency whose business it is to see to it that the two-fold conditions of efficient school work are supplied.

Such may be called the supervisory function and agency of the school. The school can not exist without the exercise of such a function; and it has gone beyond the province of debate now that such function is best discharged by special agency. But in the very nature of the case such function and such agency is double. Usually, however, both functions are exercised by one person; yet the functions are distinct. Both the conditions of instruction and the instruction itself must be looked after. The first is the business side of school work, and the second the strictly professional side—the teaching side. These duties are so diverse that skill in one does not imply skill in the other. In fact skill and taste in one rather suggests the absence of the same in the other, so that the interests of supervision in general are best subserved by locating the separate duties in different agents.

This separation of the superintendent's duties into that of supervisor of instruction and that of general business manager is now rapidly being made. It is one of the most interesting phases of transformation which schools are now undergoing. It is generally an unconscious movement in the community, but in some cases it is already seized upon as a true principle of school management. It is always the part of wisdom to hasten progress by seizing at once upon the logically inevitable and moving with the forces blindly at work. Sooner than we are suspecting the schools of the country will have two distinct officers instead of the present superintendent. One of them will be held responsible for the selection and the direction of the teaching force; while the other will take care of the business side of the school work, making good the conditions of instruction. The latter will work more in the line of the present school board, while the former labors on the side of the teacher. The present superintendent vibrates between the two.

L. H. JONES.

(Superintendent Public Schools, Cleveland, O.)

We have in these schools five general supervisors (or assistant superintendents) and special supervisors of penmanship, drawing, music, physical exercises, and manual training. Besides, our principals of buildings do some supervising in addition to what teaching they do.

Each general supervisor, while held accountable more or less for all things, including discipline, is especially charged with the supervision of certain subjects, as geography, history, etc.

He holds teachers' meetings by grades, explains the subjects and methods of teaching them, and afterwards supervises the same work in the school-rooms. I myself hold teachers' meetings and assist the supervisors impartially. I think this kind of work absolutely necessary in order to have good schools, whether the city be large or small.

DR. J. M. RICE, NEW YORK CITY.

Nothing that has done so much toward the advancement of the schools as the employment of an ample number of assistant superintendents specially qualified to act as critic teachers. I am firmly convinced, that there is no single step so well calculated to raise the standard of the schools, as the appointment of thoroughly competent critic teachers.

While it is frequently supposed that the principal of a building is the proper person to act in that capacity, experience has proved that the results are not the same. The office of assistant superintendent is one that cannot be replaced even by the employment of school principals, who devote their entire time to the supervision of the teachers in their charge.

W. A. HESTER.

(Superintendent of Public Schools, Evansville, Ind.)

I give much of my time to supervision, but am unable to get over the ground often enough to thoroughly familiarize myself with the character of the work of every one of our 190 teachers, and cannot, as a consequence, give such counsel as I would like, and make such deductions as a closer knowledge of the work would suggest. Hence the board has given me a woman supervisor of primary grades—the first four—who gives her entire time to visiting these grades, advising with the teachers and principals, and bringing to me such information as my larger duties and more limited opportunities prevent my securing in detail and putting into operation such plans as we mutually agree upon as good. Five of our thirteen principals give their entire time to supervising the work of their respective buildings, five of the others give two-thirds of their time to supervision and one-third to instruction (their buildings being smaller than the first five alluded to), while the remaining three teach the entire day, having but two and three rooms in their buildings.

We have also a supervisor of German, a supervisor of music, a supervisor of penmanship, a supervisor of drawing, and a supervisor of physical culture, all of whom, excepting the supervisor of German, give their entire time and strength to the work of supervision in their respective departments. The supervisor of German devotes two hours of each day to instructing classes in German in the high school. All our supervisors are doing first



SCHOOL NO. 55—CUILFORD STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.

class work. The schools are greatly profited by the conscientious, earnest, and skilled labors of these specialists.

We would not well spare any one of them and are not disposed to try the experiment.

A good supervisor is of priceless worth to any school. A poor one is a dead weight and should be gotten rid of at the first opportunity. Ours are carefully selected and kept close at work. Hence their acceptability to board and community.

Other letters bearing on this subject will be printed in a later number.

School Sanitation.

The expert committee on sanitation of school-houses in the city of Boston (Messrs. Francis W. Chandler, Frederic Tudor, and S. Homer Woodbridge), appointed by Mayor Quincy has prepared a voluminous report which contains some exceedingly valuable suggestions on drainage and ventilation of school buildings.

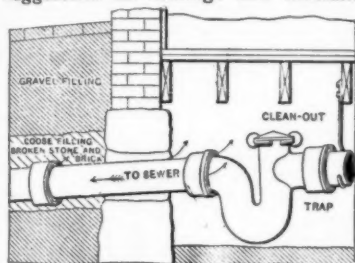


Fig. 1.—Showing how sewer gas from defective joints in outside drain pipe is drawn into building by aspiration.

Their careful investigation has brought to light many defects that are usually overlooked because of scant appreciation of their great importance. The committee report, in part, as follows: Defects in heating apparatus are less important than in drainage or ventilation. Such of these defects as we have found are decidedly not those which arise from reckless workmanship or supervision, or from continued neglect to make repairs, but are rather chiefly due to imperfect design. This we attribute to a failure to appreciate the real demands of hygiene, in consequence of which no rational attempt has been made to devise apparatus which should satisfy those demands.

We can say no word in defence of most of the systems of ventilation found. We find that in the buildings now reported ventilation is not worthy of being classed as even passable.

PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE DEMANDS.

Within the last twenty years two main features have become incorporated in modern plumbing which may justly be called the *sine qua non* of house drainage. The first of these is the soil pipe extension, prolongation of the main waste pipe in its full size up through the house and above the roof. The second is the main trap, properly placed between the house and the sewer, protecting the former from sewer air.

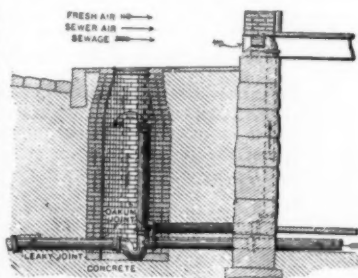


Fig. 2.—Trap placed in a trap vault outside of house.

These two essentials are both required by law, but through a strange misunderstanding of the real function of the main trap, it is considered permissible to place it within the house, and by the majority of plumbers is regularly placed in the cellar. We strongly condemn placing the main trap inside the building.

In Fig. 1, it is shown how sewer air forced out of defective joints in the drain pipe outside of the building is drawn into the



Fig. 3.—Iron pipe jointed to earthen pipe, thereby causing joint to be broken.



Fig. 4.—Showing the condition of an imperfect lead joint.

external source. It may be claimed that the joints in the outside drain may be made tight; but to make them tight and to keep them so is very difficult, and at the best there will remain an uncertainty in regard to results, which is wholly removed by the construction shown in Fig. 2, which is drawn to a smaller scale, where the trap is placed in a trap vault outside of the house.

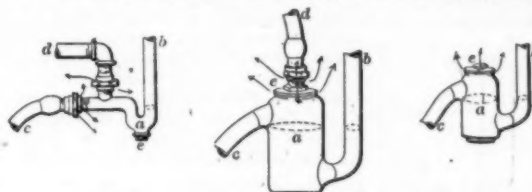


Fig. 5.—Imperfect traps, with faulty caulking about the joints.

The cut shows how the sewer air, in case there should be any leakage, is intercepted, carried off and discharged above the roof by the soil pipe itself.

Tile and earthenware pipes and masonry drains are unsuitable for any part of the system of drains on the house side of the main trap, for the reason that it is not practicable to make such drains tight.

Iron pipes jointed with lead solidly caulked are alone suitable for underground work in buildings, as well as for the main upright and branches.

The effect of attempts to join iron pipes to earthen drains is shown in Fig. 3, where the iron pipe under the stress of expansive movement in both directions, has shattered the cement joint, giving free escape to the foul air within.

The best practice requires that all joints of waste pipes should be caulked or soldered in order to make them durable and air tight. All traps should be made of metal.

Fig. 7 shows types of perfect traps. In each of these the clean-out screw is water sealed; that is it is under the water purposely retained by the trap to form a barrier against the foul air of the drain.

Fig. 8 shows traps in regular use, and which form at least 99 per cent. of those put into construction to-day. Here slight leaks of sewer air, which are difficult to detect, regularly exist, except where accident has made the trap tight, or unusual care has been taken to pack the joints. Leather is useless as a packing material. Paper gaskets, made in imitation of leather, are widely used, but both materials are utterly unsuitable.

Providing the essentials to a system of plumbing which are above described, are faithfully carried out, and proved under test, the design of the fixture is of little importance, provided that each one is separately trapped. Individual preferences may have unlimited scope in the choice of bowls, water closets, etc.

Providing the space which contains them is properly ventilated, it is of minor importance where plumbing fixtures, including water closets and urinals, are located. It is often held that they should be placed in a detached or semi-detached wing of the main building. This is often inconvenient, and, in our opinion, is based upon a want of knowledge of, or thoughtlessness with reference to, the principles of ventilation. It is simply necessary to locate

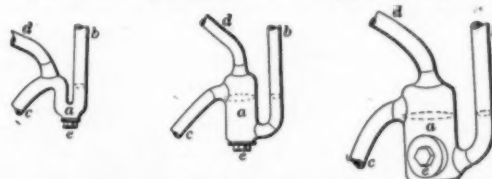


Fig. 6.—Traps, the joints of which are in perfect condition.

plumbing so as to utilize the natural aspirating tendency of every building; to place the fixtures near a central warm air shaft which has sufficient outlet so that they and the rooms containing them are in the path of the out-going air, which path must be made the most sure, direct, and easy of all.

It follows that the ventilation of these inclosures should be effected by aspiration alone, the air flowing in from all the surrounding corridors or spaces to replace the air removed by aspiration, and making reverse movement impossible. Where a plenum system is in regular use, the outward aspirating movement is made still more positive.

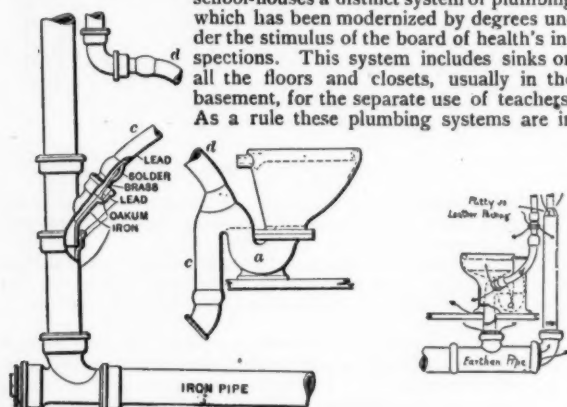
Without doubt the loudest complaints proceed from the condition of the detached privies and urinals which, though long since condemned in general practice, still afflict many school-houses and their neighborhoods as pestilential nuisances. Attempts have been made with some success in many of the old privies to make them tight and provide a sewer connection with flushing arrangements. Even in these cases, however, frost prevents cleanliness.

We recommend the immediate abolition of all unsewered, unflushed privies and urinals still remaining. Furthermore, we advocate the abolishing of the detached lavatories altogether in the cases of the girls' schools, and of the boys' also where space and arrange-

later by aspiration, due to the natural tendency of buildings when warmed to attract towards themselves currents of air from every

ments will permit of modern closet ranges being placed within the buildings. Where space cannot be spared, we propose the closing-in of the outhouses, warming them so that freezing will be impossible, and providing such ventilation that all sources of annoyance to the schools themselves and to the surrounding neighborhood will disappear. Interior privies also require reconstruction and ventilation.

Entirely apart from these complaints there is in most of the school-houses a distinct system of plumbing which has been modernized by degrees under the stimulus of the board of health's inspections. This system includes sinks on all the floors and closets, usually in the basement, for the separate use of teachers. As a rule these plumbing systems are in



Figs. 7 & 8.—Illustrating the difference between good and poor joints; solder and oakum used in former and putty and leather in latter. [Fig. 7.—enlarged, to show more plainly the construction of good joints.]

fairly good condition, the chief defects being in the improper location of the main trap, which is faulty, as in Fig. 1; and in the style of traps to fixtures and their connections, which embody the defects shown in Figs. 5 and 8. Nearly all will require more or less repairs to make them assuredly safe.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO HEATING AND VENTILATING.

Until a comparatively recent date neither architects nor heating men have appreciated either the necessity of generous ventilation or the advantages which accrue from it to the health of body, the vigor of mind, and the temper and spirit of those who enjoy its benefits.

Since there can be no motion without force to overcome inertia, give direction and overcome the resistance set up by entry, friction, and discharge, it is obvious that power and some means of producing power are indispensable. In ventilation the two chief sources of power are the heated shaft (aspirating shaft) and the fan driven by some kind of motor.

The former is the most convenient source of power, because demanding no special skill in attendance. The fuel cost of generating heat sufficient for effective aspiration is, however, too great for economical use in such plants as require steam boilers, and where skilled attendance may be had.

It is not uncommon to establish small separate aspirating

shafts from the several rooms of one building, heating them by steam coils. But the disadvantage of this plan is that the flues being short and the coils limited for want of space the aspirating effect is weak.

Mechanical ventilation is generally recommended not only because it is the most reliable in action, but also because it is the most economical both in the construction required and in the working or running expenses of ventilation, and because it requires less flue space for successful working than any other system. By it ventilation is made largely independent of the fickleness of the wind's direction and force, and of temperature fluctuations; the areas of conduits may be made smaller than for gravity ventilation by as much as the velocity of air flow by mechanical means exceeds that by gravity means.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO FIRE-ESCAPES.

It is necessary that every school should have a good fire-escape. Some buildings have only a pretense of fire-escapes, the uselessness of which does not seem to be generally understood. We refer to a locked, folding, perpendicular ladder connecting the different platforms, by which children from six years of age up are to save themselves, say fifty of them in one room, and the fire perhaps quickly spreading. The key must be found and the ladder unlocked and dropped into position, while the children are



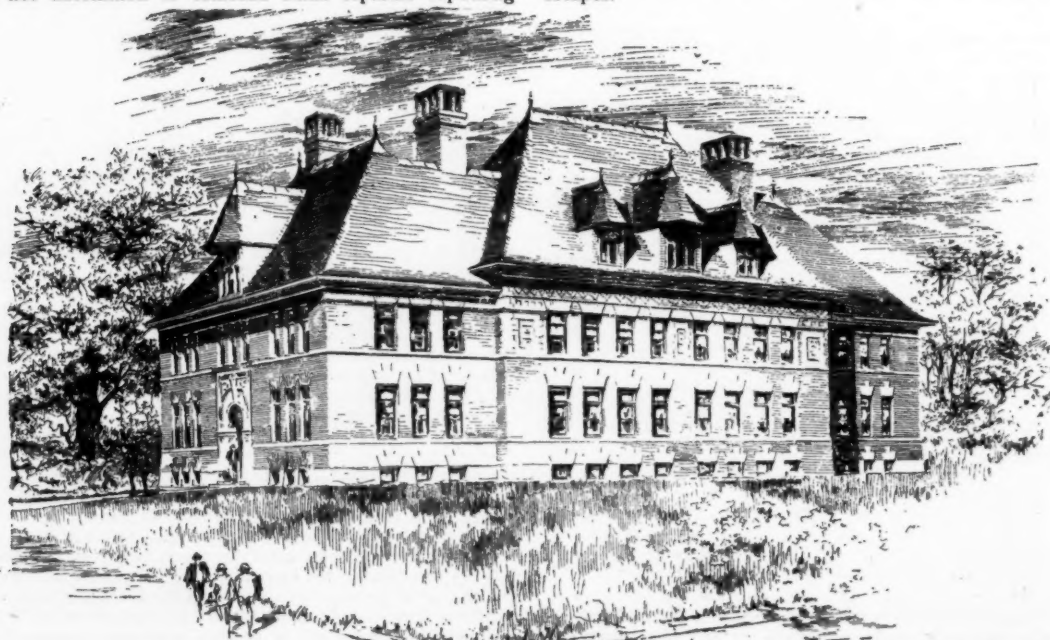
A BACILLI PARADISE.—Narrow cloakroom affording no ventilation facilities.

waiting above to face a perhaps greater peril than they leave behind. The intention may have been good, but there was an utter lack of intelligence somewhere and an entire waste of the city's money in allowing these constructions to be built. Every such fire-escape on our school-houses should come down at once and the simplest kind of a staircase put in between the platforms.

We notice that it is proposed to replace in some cases, and extend in others, the fire alarm system to the school-houses. We are disposed to question whether money laid out for increasing the safety of the children and teachers in case of fire would not be more advantageously expended in the erection of proper fire-escapes.



Fig. 9.—Showing respective areas of fan and aspiration ducts in ventilation requirements.



HIGH SCHOOL, ARLINGTON, MASS.

Hartwell & Richardson, Boston, Architects

The English Educational Bill.

Decentralization.

The great Education Bill came as a tremendous surprise to all dwellers in England, but readers of *THE SCHOOL JOURNAL* were in a measure prepared for the line which the government have taken. The only question was whether Lord Salisbury's cabinet had the requisite courage to deal effectually with the situation. The sequel proves that they have.

The bill has evidently been drawn with the design of splitting the opponents into manageable sections which will be played against each other whilst the measure is being considered line by line in the committee stage in the house of commons.

The first evidence of this political maneuver was plainly shown at the annual conference of the National Union of Teachers, held at Brighton, in Easter week, the week immediately following the introduction of the bill in parliament. The president of the conference was Mr. T. J. Macnamara, whose career has already appeared in *THE JOURNAL*. This talented young man, editor of *The Schoolmaster*, is an advanced radical in politics, but the Teachers' Union is composed of all shades of political thought, and also includes board and voluntary teachers of both sexes. Mr. Macnamara must have burned to tear the measure to pieces, but he had to recognize that by so doing the Teachers' Union would be rent in twain, and thus it came about that his presidential address was in a great degree one approving of the government proposals inasmuch as education and the teacher would on the whole be benefited by them.

These proposals arrange themselves into four groups, viz., decentralization, financial, and secondary education, and the religious question. We will in this article consider decentralization.

At present every school in the land is ruled by the education department, whose offices are in the west of London, the chief center being at Whitehall. The schools are built, furnished, and conducted under the direct supervision of the committee of council, acting through a body of 100 inspectors, with 200 sub-inspectors. The time tables of instruction, setting forth the occupation of every minute of school time, must be approved by these officials before coming into force. The teaching staff has to have the same approval, and the examinations for the requisite teaching certificates for all grades, pupil teachers, assistant, and head teachers, are likewise conducted at fixed periods by these inspectors. Several visits are paid annually by them to all schools and a lengthy form is compiled as a result and forwarded to the central office, and on this the amount of grant to be paid by government is assessed. The rule of the government is so rigid and exact, that, as a late vice-president said last week, "not a cob-web could be formed in the corner of the school-room without the lords of the council being informed of it by their inspector." The working out of all these details takes up the time of a large and expensive staff, whilst at the same time much of the higher spheres of education have to be placed on one side for lack of time for careful consideration. The result has been a cast-iron uniformity which circumscribes the required

freedom necessary for real advancement in the large centers of the country. To ensure that all the schools should reach a certain standard, regulations are framed which act as a drag on those ready and eager for rapid advancement.

The bill proposes to put the knife to all this and cut away from the education department all the managing and arranging of these endless details. An educational authority is to be formed by every county or county borough council, partly from the council members and partly from persons selected by the councils. To these councils the government will pay the grants in a lump sum and they will distribute to the individual schools in their jurisdiction.

The battle round this point centers on the question of the constitution of the new authority; all are agreed that it will be a good thing to free the government department of this part of their work, but many claim that the authority should be a special body elected for the very purpose, and that purpose alone, of education. It is said that a county council which has to look after the sewers, the roads, lunatic asylums, etc., is not the proper body to bear the burden of overseeing education.

But the great objection to a specially elected body consists in the growing power of the Teachers' Union. Already large school boards such as London, Birmingham, Portsmouth, Brighton, etc., have been more or less captured by them, and there is very little doubt that given a specially elected educational authority for each county, a few years would see the control of its election in the teachers' hands. The danger then would be that the material interests of the teachers would be considered in such a manner as to saddle the counties with heavy financial burdens. This is avoided to a large extent by a council being elected for all county purposes, and then forming a special committee from its own body with outsiders as previously stated. There are many eminent men in the counties who would thus be available for educational work, who would never think of going through the turmoil and, often exasperating ordeal of an election campaign. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that nearly all the counties have for the past five years had technical education committees at work dealing with that branch of education, and that they have done it exceedingly well.

In these circumstances it may be taken for granted that the decentralization scheme of the government will be carried through and that the work will be done by an educational committee appointed by the various county councils. The devolution will be by agreement between the department and the individual counties, and will not be an accomplished fact until it is quite certain that the work will be efficiently performed.

After five nights' debate the second reading of the Education Bill was carried at this Wednesday morning, at 2 A. M., by a majority of 267. The exact numbers were

For the second reading	423
Against	156

Majority 267

The rest of the members were accounted for by "pairs," illness etc.



HIGH SCHOOL, BROOKLINE, MASS.

• Editorial Notes •

When the day is over and the teacher sits silent and alone in his school-room, his eye will wander over the vacant desks and he will recall the efforts made during the hours that have fled. If he is a narrow soul he will think of the attempts at whispering he has frustrated; if he looks at his work broadly, he will think how he has led the way to fairer heights. No matter how well the day has passed he will feel a prompting to attempt even more to-morrow. A sculptor was asked to name his best production and his answer was, "My next work." And so it must be with all who have ideals of excellence.

It is a really great thing to understand children; not all mothers are able to do this, to say nothing about the ordinary teacher. A case is remembered where a teacher desired to make an impression on the entire school. A boy had told a lie; he was sentenced to be whipped and other boys brought in rods, gleefully. A little girl seeing the preparations, begged that she might go home. "I can't bear it!" was her exclamation, over and over. But the teacher thought it would impress this child with the awfulness of lying, and the punishment was inflicted in the presence of this child who suffered far more than the guilty one. That child often said afterward that she thought the teacher was the wickedest, cruellest person in the world, and her face and figure rose before her in reading stories of human oppression.

The Real Obstacle.

It is quite amusing to watch the discussion that is going on in the city papers concerning the educational administration. As the discussion over the election of the head superintendent of schools has enlarged, some of the journals, not to be outdone, sent out reporters to spy out evils, for these were said to exist. One of these found a basement where it was needful to light gas so the pupils could play more pleasantly. To out of city readers it may be necessary to say that space is so valuable that basements are used for playing grounds—this was pictured and exhibited as a fault of the present administration.

Now there are serious defects in the public schools of New York city, but these defects are not in the benches, text-books, or buildings; they are, firstly, in the teacher's spirit and aim, and, secondly, in the subject matter. There are material defects, such as overcrowding, lighting, and cleaning; but those can easily be remedied. The spiritual defects are not so easy to remedy.

All are agreed that the possession of sufficient knowledge is but a slight part of the fitness the person should have who is set over children as a teacher. That might be enough in a professor in a college, who is looked upon merely as a conduit of information, but it is only the beginning of preparation in the teacher in a primary school.

The papers that undertake to judge the schools must send some one beside a reporter, because the teacher is to be weighed and understood. The spirit of the teacher and his method must be investigated and understood; these must be put alongside of an ideal teacher and a comparison set up. Not many can do this. The obstacle in the way of understanding the New York schools (and the same is true of any other city) is that a spiritual condition must be estimated and comprehended. Who knows what right teaching should be? The buildings are good enough; no matter if a play-room has to be lighted with gas. The great thing is to get men and women as teachers who have the highest possible fitness over and beyond the knowledge of geography, arithmetic, etc.

New York City.

The election of a superintendent of schools this year attracted wide attention. There was a time when such an event would have received scant mention in the daily papers, but the new law was enacted through the influence of persons who criticised the present system. Proposing a modification meant non-approval of the old conditions. The trustees were removed by the new law and it was next attempted to remove Supt. Jasper who had administered the old system for sixteen years. It was first proposed to make Pres. Gilman superintendent. But Johns Hopkins university would not consent and his name was withdrawn.

The interest the city press felt in Pres. Gilman was quite remarkable; it seemed to be, "Gilman or we perish." Now there are other men of ability in the country who could have been named, but against this great name nothing adverse could be said; all acquiesced that the position would be honored by his election. This gives occasion to remark (1) that the office of superintendent of schools has been rising quite perceptibly in public estimation. Once it was a gift of politicians. How many hold this office yet by a political tenure!

(2) How few men there are considered to be of sufficient size to direct the schools of a large city in accordance with the ideas of education the public is now getting in its head. One would have supposed that \$7,500 would have attracted a multitude of men from cities where salaries of \$1,000 to \$3,000 are paid. Supt. Gilbert, of Minneapolis, was named after it was found that Pres. Gilman had declined, but his name invoked no enthusiasm. Practically there was nothing to be done but to re-elect Supt. Jasper. While great respect must be expressed for Supt. Gilbert's abilities it may be doubted whether he would be equal to the work demanded of the man selected as superintendent of schools in this city.

(3) The public generally are not dissatisfied with the results of the city schools. The reckless charges made in some of the papers that the New York schools are below those of other important cities are not accepted by the people. There are numerous solid and practical results yielded by the system despite its defects.

(4) The board of education must do something besides meet twice a month and perform routine business. They cannot throw "pedagogics" overboard; that is the Jonah that plagues them. It would prove a good thing if they would invite such men as Presidents Gilman, Eliot, MacAlister, and Hall; and Supts. Jones, Dutton, Goss; Col. Parker; Profs. White, Butler, and Shaw, to a conference to extend over three or more days in order to obtain recommendations as to (a) course of study, (b) qualifications, and (c) appointments of teachers. Such a conference should have in their hands beforehand a brief giving the present (a) course of study, (b) qualifications, and (c) methods of appointments, and also, what is deemed very important, a brief of the views of twelve principals selected by election at a meeting of the entire body of principals as to what is wanted to advance the system.

(5) The question of questions is, How shall the teaching here be made more scientific? or, to state it more practically, the question becomes, How shall scientific teachers, and such only, be got into the schools? The reason the trustees have been thrown overboard was because they did not select teachers possessing scientific abilities—this term is used here in a large sense.

(6) Taking all things together it must be concluded that it was well Pres. Gilman was not elected. Supt. Jasper has now but to address himself to the one great question—to get into the schools persons who not only possess scholarship but pedagogic ability—who understand the science and art of education. The trustees being out of the way this can at last be done. Not men and women who want to earn a respectable living by making boys and girls learn what they know; but men and women who understand the art of intellectualizing and humanizing them, and interesting and helping them to live according to moral standards. This will demand courage and insight; the past, when 120 men of all sorts, some good, some decidedly incompetent, selected the teachers of the boys and girls, is now behind Supt. Jasper; a new era is before him—the era of special qualifications—and it is believed that he will enter on it with determination to realize the immense expectations of the public. * * * *

The teachers now feel that more is to be demanded of them than the lodgment of certain facts in the brains of the pupils—even the direction of the pupils pedagogically, to use a term that is encyclopedic in meaning. They have already begun to study education; in fact, a new impulse seems to have taken possession of a large number and this, it is predicted, will spread to the entire body. The assertion was often made in the debate on the new law that the teachers did not trouble themselves to study education, but were merely drilling the children according to methods used many years ago; that some, it was said, had declared the "alphabet method" was good enough for them. Certain it is that a very earnest movement is apparent; the purchase of books relating to pedagogy is one of the features of the times.

At a meeting of the board of education this week, Arthur McMullen was reappointed clerk, and C. B. J. Snyder, superintendent of school buildings. Both gentlemen received the unanimous vote of the board, a compliment they well deserved, for both have been efficient and conscientious servants. Mr. Snyder's salary was made \$7,500 per year, which is about \$1,500 more than in former years. He is an able architect whose work for the school buildings of the city has attracted wide attention. The architecture has very perceptibly improved since he entered upon his office.

Miss Margeretta Euhlein was appointed principal of the primary department of Grammar School 54, and Edward W. Stitt, principal of the male department of Grammar School 89. The committee of instruction, in presenting Mr. Stitt, said that they had never examined a man who possessed higher qualifications than he.

Supt. Jasper submitted a special report containing a number of recommendations as to changes in the management of the schools. He advised the limitation of the size of classes to forty pupils and recommended the appointment of eighteen assistant superintendents, three supervisors of physical exercise, one male and two female; two male supervisors of manual training, two female teachers of kindergarten, one teacher of sewing, a teacher of cooking, and one female teacher of music.

He also urged that additional kindergartens and manual training classes be introduced,—this step being made practicable by the removal of janitors from the school buildings. Supt. Jasper also referred to the need of new buildings, and urged the board to secure sites for the houses for which appropriations have been made.

A most important amendment was made to the by-laws of the department. Dr. Hunt, for the committee on instruction, offered a resolution which provides that licenses granted to principals shall not be permanent, but the appointment shall be provisional for two years.

"The idea has gone abroad," said Mr. Hunt, "that the principal of a school ought to be the pedagogical director and constant supervisor of the school and be held responsible for the educational progress of the teachers as well as of the scholars. The question is, Should a principal who has never served as vice principal or who has had little experience, be made absolutely principal, or demonstrate to us by an apprenticeship the fact that he or she is an educator? In two years this can be demonstrated empirically.

"We propose to appoint, after they have passed as teachers the required examination before the board of superintendents, for a period of two years, with all the emoluments and honors of the office, and give them a provisional license. If at the end of that time they are competent, there would never be an instance in which the board would refuse a permanent license. Would it not be well to extend the system which prevails in the lower grades to the higher?"

Commissioner Hunt before the resolution was carried said that Supt. Jasper heartily approved the proposed change.

Eighteen Assistant Superintendents and from Four to Ten Special Supervisors Needed.

It is now believed that all the present assistant superintendents will be re-elected, though an effort may be made to drop at least two of them. Who the new superintendents will be may be made known next week. Dr. Edgar Dubs Shimer and Professor Clarence M. Meleney, of the Teachers college, are considered the strongest candidates. There seems to be little doubt that both will be elected. The following are spoken of for the new positions: Dr. A. P. Marble, Supt. C. B. Gilbert (St. Paul), Supt. Reinhart (Paterson, N.J.), Dr. Joseph S. Taylor (N.Y.), Dr. Blake, of Newark, Supt. Gorton, of Yonkers, and Prin. Edward A. Page, of grammar school No. 77. The name of Dr. Leonard, of Binghamton, has also been favorably received. Dr. Leonard's qualifications for the place are equal, if not superior, to those of any candidate now on the list of the committee on instruction.

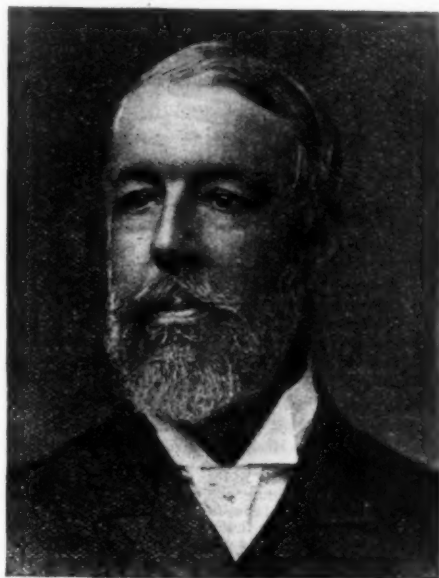
City Training School for Teachers.

JERSEY CITY.—A new training school for teachers has been established by the board of education and will be opened in the fall in the new building, No. 9. This supplants the old training school in No. 5. The practice department will consist of sixteen classes, eight grammar and eight primary.

Following are the leading teachers: Mr. Joseph H. Brensinger, principal; Mrs. Susan C. Marvin, principal primary department; Mrs. M. L. Patterson, vice principal grammar department, and Miss Blanche Halsey, vice principal primary department.

The Retirement of Mr. Ivison.

The retirement of Mr. David B. Ivison from the presidency of the American Book Company marks one of the most important changes in the personnel of the school book publishing interests of this city, and is worthy of more than passing notice. The business careers of David B. Ivison and of his father, the late Henry Ivison, cover the period of the greatest activity in the development and publication of school book literature in this country. It is within the memory of men now living when the leading publishing houses of this country were not to be found in New York, but, outside of Boston and Philadelphia, were in the smaller towns of the East, and at that time the most active and progressive houses in the school book business were located at such interior points as New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Albany, Syracuse, and Auburn.



D. B. Ivison

Coming to this country about three quarters of a century ago, Mr. Henry Ivison became connected with one of the leading publishing houses of central New York, and within a few years after his first apprenticeship he was at the head of a prosperous business in the city of Auburn. However, with his keen knowledge of business conditions, he very soon discerned that it could not be long before the metropolis of the country must naturally afford the best field for the development of any interest which had a great future before it, and for that reason he sought this city as the proper field for his activities, associating himself with one of the successful New York publishers of fifty years ago. He immediately took a leading place in the business, and for more than a generation the name of Ivison was at the head of one of the most prosperous houses in the country, under the various names of Ivison & Phinney, Ivison, Phinney, & Co., Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman, & Co., Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor, & Co., and Ivison, Blakeman & Co.

It was under the skilful training of this house that Mr. David B. Ivison began his business career as a young man, and long before the retirement of Henry Ivison, in 1881, the son had assumed a large share of the interest, and all the responsibilities of the father.

In the organization of the American Book Company, in 1890, Mr. Ivison took a leading part, and from the very first occupied positions of the highest responsibility. In 1894 he succeeded to the presidency of the company, and for the last two years has filled with honor and ability that responsible position. He retires with the most cordial and hearty good wishes of his associates, retaining, however, his place on the board of directors, thus assuring to the company the continuance of his interest in its affairs, and the strength of his experience and counsel.

The annual meeting of the Kentucky State Teachers' Association will be held at Newport, June 23, 24, and 25. Among the speakers are Dr. W. T. Harris, Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, of the University of Pennsylvania; Supt. E. H. Mark, of Louisville, and Dr. B. A. Hinsdale, of the University of Michigan.

National Council,
July 3-7.

N. E. A.

General Association,
July 7-11.

The Educational Exhibit.

The local committee of the N. E. A. at Buffalo has sent out a circular letter, dated May 14, which reads as follows:

You are perhaps aware that the editor of THE SCHOOL JOURNAL made to the Local Committee of Buffalo, that has charge of the N. E. A., Buffalo, N. Y., July 3-11, 1896, arrangements, a proposition for at least 20,000 feet of floor space in the Ellicott Square building, this space to be used for an educational exhibit. This offer was rejected.

In the New York SCHOOL JOURNAL, dated May 2, was an article upon



ELLICOTT SQUARE.

Business Headquarters of the N. E. A. and Educational Exhibit.

National Educational Exhibits. In that article it was stated that "a liberal offer was then made to secure sufficient space in the business headquarters of the N. E. A., the beautiful Ellicott Square—for the exhibit." This "liberal" offer was one thousand dollars, plus sixty per cent. of further income beyond a certain amount. This sixty per cent. was a very indefinite sum, and there were evident reasons why it would not be large. The amount that the Local Committee must pay to the Ellicott Square company for these 20,000 feet of space was two thousand dollars. In other words, the editor of THE SCHOOL JOURNAL offered to the Buffalo committee little more than one-half of the price that they were compelled to pay for space, and deemed it a liberal offer. Naturally enough the committee disagreed with him and have given up the idea of making any satisfactory arrangements with him.

If a reasonable proposition could have been received from a number of firms forming an organization for an educational exhibit, the Local Committee would have been glad to place the matter entirely in their hands. It has been impossible, however, to realize that plan.

The Local Committee will now take charge of the exhibit. As it is quite probable that the Ellicott Square building will be both business and social headquarters for the N. E. A., there is an excellent opportunity for displaying improvements in school furniture, school books, etc., etc.

A circular letter was sent out by the Local Committee some weeks ago to twelve firms inquiring if they desired to take floor space at fifty cents per square foot. Two of these firms replied immediately that they would take space at that rate, and since that time several other firms have requested space. But complaint was made that the price was too high. The committee desires to avoid any such charge; therefore, it will offer space at twenty-five cents per square foot. This space will be furnished by the Local Committee with tables and seats. The care of the rooms will also be provided for by the Local Committee. Consequently the offer of twenty-five cents per square foot will no more than pay the cost after the various expenses in furnishing the rooms have been met.

If you wish to rent space for an exhibit, please make the fact known immediately. Favorable positions will be given according to the order of application.

Any letters of inquiry should be addressed to Randolph McNutt, 45 Swan street, Buffalo, N. Y., who has sole charge of the matter.

ALBERT E. SWIFT, secretary.

As this contains some misleading remarks regarding an offer said to have been made by the editor of THE JOURNAL it must be stated in justice to Supt. Emerson and other members of the local executive committee that the letter is the work of a special sub committee, of which Dr. Frank M. McMurtry is chairman.

1. Neither the editor nor anyone connected with the editorial management of THE SCHOOL JOURNAL has ever made a "proposition for floor space to be used for an educational exhibit." THE JOURNAL simply advocated that a representative educational exhibit should be held in connection with the N. E. A. convention. In another editorial (issue of Feb. 1) the publishers of text-books were urged to unite and form a society similar to the Educational Press Association organized at Denver last year, with annual or semi-annual meetings. Both propositions were favorably received. Soon after an association of educational publishers was organized for the purpose of holding annually creditable educational exhibits. This is "the number of firms forming an organization for an educational exhibit," referred to in the above letter. This association appointed Mr. E. L. Kellogg to apply to the

Buffalo committee for floor space and to make all necessary arrangements for an exhibit. Whatever offer he made to the committee, he made as the authorized representative of the publishers' association. THE JOURNAL simply gave a full report of what took place.

2. The statement in THE JOURNAL that a "liberal" offer was made is ridiculed in the letter. It is said that "the editor of THE SCHOOL JOURNAL offered to the Buffalo committee little more than one-half of the price that they were compelled to pay for space, and deemed it a liberal offer." The proposition was made by an organization of leading publishing firms, the name of each one of which would be accepted as an ample guarantee for fair dealing in the business world. This association pledged itself to pay one thousand dollars cash to the committee and sixty per cent. of further income from the renting of floor space beyond a certain amount. It had been expected, as a matter of course, that the Buffalo people would sufficiently appreciate the value of a great national exhibit such as was proposed and enable the local committee to obtain all necessary floor space free of charge. If this had been the case the proposition of the publishers' association would have deserved to be called munificent.

But the owners of the Ellicott building thought they had done enough for the N. E. A. by giving it the free use of the inner court and were unwilling to do any more without large compensation.

Mr. Randolph McNutt, who has been placed in charge of the exhibit as planned by the Buffalo committee, is a well-known dealer in school desks, blackboards, and other school supplies, and has an excellent reputation as a business manager. He will, no doubt, make the exhibit a success. The building which has been secured is the best that could be desired for the exhibit.

The rate for rents, as now fixed by the committee, is perhaps as reasonable as can be expected under the circumstances. It is with a great deal of satisfaction that THE JOURNAL calls attention to the reduction. The criticism of the committee's former exorbitant rate of fifty cents per square foot seems to have done some good.

Where Shall We Meet in '97?

THE JOURNAL has already spoken of the invitation tendered to the N. E. A. by the board of education of Minneapolis to hold the 1897 meeting in that city. Cards signed by the president and secretary of the board have been issued, assuring the members of the association of "a hearty welcome from the school authorities and teachers, as well as from the citizens generally." The board pledges itself "to make every provision for the entertainment of those who may attend." The Minneapolis Board of Trade and the Commercial club heartily endorse the invitation and proffer all assistance in their power, financially and otherwise to secure the convention. The latter club, numbering about 1100 of the leading business and professional men of the city, have addressed a letter to the N. E. A., in which they offer the following for earnest consideration:

We cordially and urgently join in the invitation extended to your honorable body to hold your 1897 annual convention at Minneapolis—the metropolis of the golden northwest, and the most charming convention city on the American continent. We feel that the hospitality of our citizens, the matchless summer climate of Minnesota, the well-earned fame as host and entertainer by the city, the unlimited and superior hotel accommodations of the Twin Cities and numerous surrounding lake resorts, the unrivaled beauty of our watering places and the grand scenery of the "father of waters," as well as other innumerable charms and attractions, are too well known to your intelligent membership to need any especial elaboration here. We may say briefly, however, that if you will become our guests we will see to it that nothing is left undone for your entertainment. We can assure you accommodations ranging all the way from one of the most magnificent hotels in the world to moderate priced but genteel hotels, and boarding houses of a superior order. We can assure you very reasonable rates at the first class hotels at Lake Minnetonka, the queen of Western watering places, and will arrange for excursion rates to the hundred other beautiful resort lakes and points in our glorious state, as may be desired.

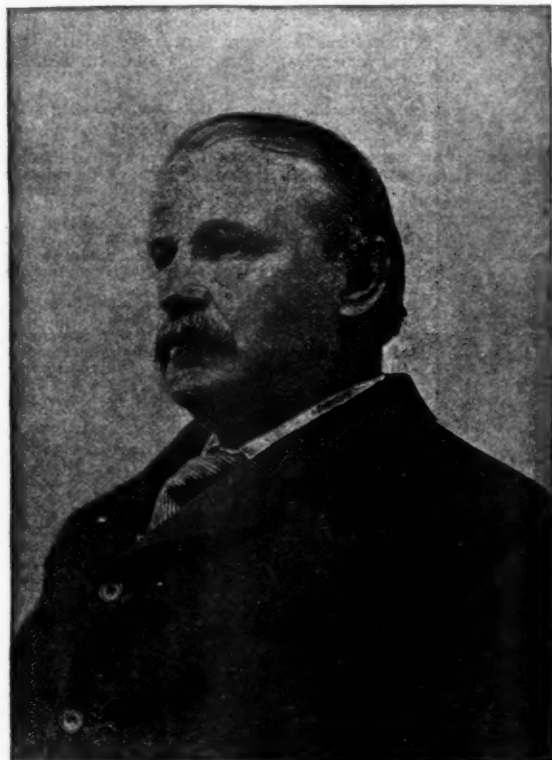
Indications are that Minnesota will secure the convention for 1897. The Minnesotans will be out in force this summer to convince the members of the N. E. A. that there is no more desirable thing on earth than to meet in their state. At Denver last year they almost succeeded in capturing the '96 convention for Duluth, but Supt. Denfeld was called home in the midst of the contest and that practically left the field to others. This summer at Buffalo the Minnesota delegation is to be the strongest ever sent and every member of it will see to it that the superior claims of Minneapolis are heard by all. The State Teachers' Association will have a special committee of energetic workers on the ground who will leave no stone unturned to have their invitation accepted. The leading associations of business men in Minne-

apolis will also have their representatives on hand to roll the ball along. Minnesota badges will be conspicuous.

Los Angeles has not yet entered the field. If she expects to make an effort to obtain the convention, it is high time to begin. Seattle seems to have given up hopes; she has not been heard from for two years.

Who Will Be President?

The successor of Mr. Dougherty in the presidential chair will most likely be an Eastern man. Supt. Henry P. Emerson, of



SUPT. HENRY P. EMERSON.

Buffalo, would make a strong candidate. Pennsylvania has two "favorite sons" whose names have long been identified with N. E. A. affairs: State Supt. Nathan C. Schaeffer and Prin. E. Oram Lyte. New Jersey could present the names of Dr. James M. Green, or join with New York in the nomination of Dr. Addison B. Poland. Dr. Levi Seeley would also be favorably received. New England has a long list of men who have served the association faithfully and are worthy of the highest honor. There are, for instance, Prin. C. C. Rounds, of Plymouth, N. H.; Mr. Frank A. Fitzpatrick, of Boston; Dr. Ray Greene Huling, of Cambridge; Dr. William A. Mowry, Supt. S. T. Dutton, Supt. Powell, and Dr. Hailmann, of Washington, D. C., also have a large following. Who will it be?

Note.

Deducting the twelve pages including the cover and eight-page supplement, the present number still contains eight pages more than the regular issues. In spite of this it has been impossible to make room for many educational news notes, articles, and several other features that were intended for this issue. In order to place the full bill of fare before our readers the publishers have agreed to allow another extra eight pages for next week's JOURNAL. This will afford an opportunity to bring out another specially attractive number, adding to the material planned for next week whatever had to be omitted from the present issue.

On to Buffalo!

Buffalo, the fifth commercial city in the world, the tenth in population in the United States, has come to be recognized of late as a convention city of some important claims, among which are its accessibility to delegates coming from all points in the Union; its location as the easternmost port of entry of the great lakes, enabling travelers from the West to reach it by that delightful mode of summer travel, the palatial lake steamers; its railroads, which cross and girdle it at every point, coming from everywhere; its cool evenings; its freedom from dust; its 200 miles of asphalt pavement and fifty miles of park roads making it the bicyclers' paradise; its varied excursion facilities, and its unsurpassed hotel accommodations for taking proper care of vast aggregations of humanity.

Buffalonians have no need to go away from home to escape the heat. Situated as it is upon grounds sloping upwards from the shores of Lake Erie and Niagara river, whose balmy breezes fan it ceaselessly, those terrors of less favored places, hot and consequently sleepless nights, often aggravated by the assiduous mosquito and his lantern-carrying friend, the firefly, are absolutely unknown. Whatever may have been the heat of the day, and 80 degrees is esteemed hot for Buffalo, sure as "the sun-set gun" booms over the waters at Fort Porter the cooling winds of the lake sweep through the city, making its pleasant evenings and the cool, sweet sleeps which follow them, summer experiences never to be forgotten by visitors.

The finest residence portion of Buffalo has been districted by a committee of the teachers, and a competent person placed in each district to make a thorough canvass for suitable homes in private families for the members of the N. E. A.

The ladies' missionary societies of our churches, the Women's Union of Buffalo, and other leading societies here have organized their members and friends to care for visiting teachers. Many will be entertained in homes which would not ordinarily care to entertain for pay. In this case they will do so at the rate of \$1.00 and \$1.50 per day, turning the proceeds over to their favorite charity. This insures to all persons good accommodations at reasonable rates.

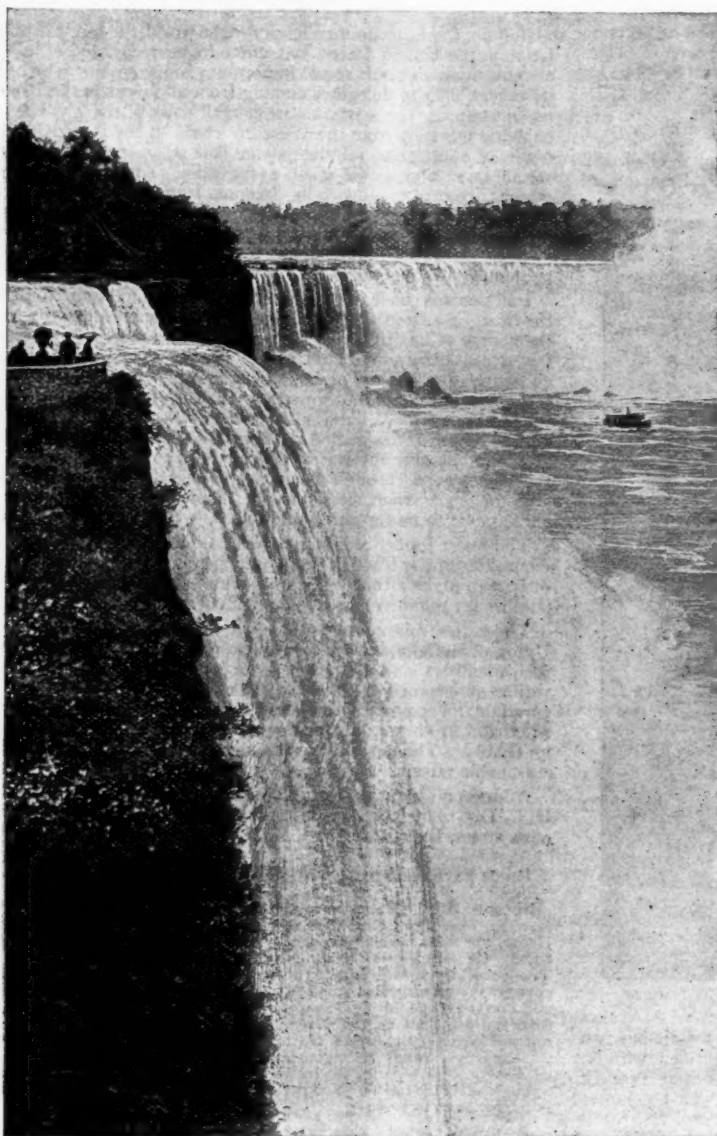
Address all inquiries for accommodations in private houses to H. C. DeGroat, secretary entertainment committee, No. 218 Carolina street, Buffalo.

Rates have been fixed with the Buffalo hotels as follows:

Iroquois Hotel, Main, corner Eagle, 150 rooms, \$4.00, Headquarters National Executive Committee, also Headquarters for several states. Tift House, 465 Main street, two blocks above Iroquois, 175 rooms, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Genesee Hotel, Main, corner West Genesee, two blocks above Tift House, 150 rooms, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Mansion House, Main, corner Exchange, 175 rooms, rates \$2.50 to \$3.00. Niagara Hotel, corner Seventh and Porter avenue, facing lake and river front, ten minutes' ride by trolley from railroad stations, 100 rooms, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Stafford House, Carroll and Washington streets, 120 rooms, \$2.00 per day. Continental Hotel, Exchange, corner Michigan, 200 rooms, \$2.00 per day. Brozel Hotel, Seneca, corner Wells, 150 rooms, \$3.00. Arlington Hotel, Exchange, corner Wells, 100 rooms, \$2.00 per day. Ontario Hotel, 20 East Huron, 45 rooms, \$2.00 to \$2.50.



WOMAN'S INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL UNIVERSITY.



VIEW OF AMERICAN AND HORSESHOE FALL FROM PROSPECT PARK.

C. W. Miller's baggage agents will board all through trains before they reach Buffalo and check trunks to hotels and residences for all such as are located in advance of the meeting. (Price, 25 cents.) Every precaution will be taken by the railroads and all parties concerned to deliver baggage promptly. There will be no such vexatious delay in this matter as there was at Denver last year.

EXCURSIONS FOR VISITORS.

The boats of upwards of twenty lines of excursion steamers leave and arrive at Buffalo night and day through the summer season, from May until nearly November; they ply to various ports on lake and river where summer resorts are established, on the American and Canadian shores, and include the wonderful rides down the river to the rapids and the falls. Even to those who have already seen that world's wonder, Niagara Falls, before, the new trolley lines connecting with the Buffalo steamboats on the American and Canadian sides, and running respectively to Lewiston and Queenston, along the very brink of the beautiful Niagara Gorge, afford an attraction and will yield a delight equaling, if not exceeding, that experienced on the first view of the cataract.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Tickets, Buffalo to Niagara Falls and return, 50 cents. What you can see in one forenoon *absolutely free*: Prospect Park, American Falls (side view), American Rapids (front view), Goat Island Bridge, Bath Island, Bath Island Bridge, Luna Falls, Luna Island, Biddle Staircase, Horseshoe Falls (side view), Terrapin Point, Hermit's Cascade, Island Bridges, Three Sister Islands, Little Brother Island.

For your afternoon amusement you can cross to the Canadian side on the new suspension bridge for 15 cents for the round trip over and back, and walk through Canadian Free park, which is called Queen Victoria and Niagara Falls park. Here are a part of the views you will have a chance to enjoy: American Falls (front view), Horseshoe Falls (front view), Canadian Rapids (front view), Ramblers' Rest, Inspiration Point, Split Rock, Rainbow Ramble, the Flower Gardens, Recreation Lawn, Table Rock. All of these are absolutely free. The small fees charged to points of interest other than these heretofore named, considering the convenience and protection afforded, seem to be just and reasonable.

Cave of the Winds (Goat Island), including guide and rubber suits, regular price \$1.00, 75 cents for all wearing N. E. A. badge; Inclined Railway, Prospect Park, round trip, 10 cents; Round Trip on Steamer *Maid of the Mist* (landing in Prospect Park), including rubber suit, regular price, 50 cents; if procured at Business Headquarters, 35 cents; Hydraulic Elevator (at Horseshoe Falls, and Table Rock, Canadian side), regular price, 50 cents, to wearers of N. E. A. badge, 35 cents; Old Suspension Bridge and return (no carriage toll), 10 cents, Whirlpool Rapids Park, Inclined Railway, Canadian side, 20 cents.

On the New York State Reservation there is a carriage service similar to that in Central Park, New York. The drive through the park with a stop-off at all principal points of interest, is only 15 cents a round trip. Special rates can also be obtained from the Miller & Brundage Carriage Co., at Niagara Falls, for carriages to all points of interest. Whatever they agree to do will be strictly carried out.

From the great Niagara Falls Observation Tower, with the eye, and aided by the field glass, can be seen Buffalo, Lake Erie, Tonawanda, Grand Island, LaSalle, Chippewa, Goat Island, Three Sister Islands, Rapids above the Falls, Horseshoe Falls, American Falls, New Suspension Bridge, Prospect Park, inlet to the great power tunnel, Victoria Park (Canada), Cantilever Bridge, Whirlpool Rapids, Railway Suspension Bridge, Brock's Monument, Lundy's Lane, Lake Ontario, Fort Niagara, St. Catharines, Ont., Toronto, Ont., etc.

Price for all this, 25 cents; 10 cents if procured at Business Headquarters.

If taken in connection with Niagara Falls & Lewiston Electric railroad, Niagara Falls to Lewiston and return, through the entire gorge, at the water's edge, 50 cents at business headquarters. Regular price would be 85 cents.

Trip from Lewiston to the village of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, and return, a beautiful river sail of fourteen miles, giving views of Brock's Monument, Queenston Heights, Fort Niagara, and other historic places, 25 cents. Good one day.

On the Canadian side the Niagara Falls Park and River railroad (trolley), from Chippewa to Queenston, affords a magnificent trip, passing the battlefield of Lundy's Lane, Queen Victoria Park, American Falls, Horseshoe Falls, new foot and carriage suspension bridge, Cantilever bridge, Railway Suspension bridge, Whirlpool Rapids, Whirlpool, Brock's Monument, etc., etc. Price of this round trip 45 cents, if procured in advance at business headquarters. The regular fare is 75 cents.

Boat can be taken at Queenston, Lewiston, or Niagara-on-the-Lake (Ontario), passing Fort Niagara on the right; a two hours' sail brings you to Toronto, the most English city of America. Six hours can be spent here by going over on the morning boat; leaving Toronto at 4.45 P.M., you can reach Niagara Falls or Buffalo in time for dinner the same day. There is no more interesting trip on the globe than this from Buffalo to Toronto and return. Fare for the round trip, good one day, \$1.50.

This trip can be extended indefinitely to the Thousand Islands, Lake George, Saratoga, the White mountains, the Adirondacks, the sea coast resorts, etc., etc.

A reception room and bureau of information will be placed at the disposal of the N. E. A. guests, free, by the International hotel at Niagara Falls. A competent committee will be in charge there during the meeting of the association. The railroads will make a 50-cent round-trip rate to the Falls, making the trip each way in forty-five minutes by frequent trains. The Buffalo & Niagara Falls Electric railway, starting from Main and Niagara streets, will make a 50-cent, round-trip rate, with cars starting every five minutes, and at the same intervals from Prospect Park, Niagara Falls. By the arrangements which we have named, all who desire to lodge at the Falls can do so conveniently and at moderate expense. The following is a list of Niagara Falls hotels with their rates to guests attending N. E. A.:

International Hotel accommodates 600 people, \$3.00 per day. Cataract Hotel accommodates 500 people, \$3.00 per day. Imperial Hotel accommodates 400 people, \$2.00 per day. Clifton House (Canada side), accommo-

dates 300 people, \$4.00 per day. Prospect House accommodates 100 people, \$3.50 to \$5.50 per day. Hotel Kaltenbach accommodates 100 people, \$3.00. Tower Hotel, 100 people, \$2.00 per day. Temperance House, 100 people, \$1.50 to \$2.00. Niagara Hotel, 100 people, \$1.50 to \$2.00. Salt's New Hotel, 75 people, \$1.50 to \$2.00. Columbia Hotel, 75 people, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Harvey House, 60 people, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Niagara Falls House, 100 people, \$1.50 and \$2.00. United States Hotel, 75 people, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Hotel Schwartz, 50 people, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Hotel Mayle, 50 people, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Hotel Atlantique, 75 people, \$1.50 and \$2.00. 150 small hotels and boarding houses at Niagara Falls will accommodate 25 to 50 people each, with rates from \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week and \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day.

LAKE CHAUTAUQUA

will attract many guests of the N. E. A. Twenty miles in length, 1,400 feet above the sea, it is not hard to explain the invigorating quality, the restfulness for which Chautauqua is famous. The busy steamers, the yachts, the fishing boats, the tents, and the tennis courts testify to the number of summer sojourners and the spirit of recreation which rules here. Three miles from the old town of Mayville, across the head of the lake, there stands a summer city, on wooden terraces, with a grand hotel and countless cottages peeping out through the trees. It is Chautauqua, the "American Athens," the home of the Chautauqua Assembly and the C. L. S. C., a literary center now grown famous throughout the world. Chautauqua has something for every mood of the summer visitor. If he wants the social gaiety of the great seaside resorts he can find it here. If he seeks solitude he can find it here. Is he in search of sport? Let him play the Chautauqua muscalonge, whose courage and resources will try his utmost skill. Does he desire to study, the Chautauqua Assembly offers a feast of literature, art, and science. Is he simply in search of quiet restfulness and invigoration? He can gain them here. Ticket rates as follows:

Buffalo to Mayville and return, \$2.50; Buffalo to Point Chautauqua and return, \$2.65; Buffalo to Chautauqua, Bemus Point, Lakewood, and Jamestown and return \$2.75. On Wednesdays and Sundays the one day rate to Chautauqua and return will be \$1.00. For a party of 250 or more any day in the week, a return rate of \$1.00 will be made and a special train and boat will be furnished for the party.

CRYSTAL BEACH.

This delightful summer resort is situated about ten miles from Buffalo upon the northerly or Canada side of Lake Erie, and between Windmill Point and Point Abino. The ride from Buffalo is about one hour long, and offers a fine view of the harbor, with its immense coal docks, elevators, etc., etc., and also a good view of the mouth of the Niagara river. Trips are made hourly during the excursion season. The bathing beach is one of the finest in this country. The fare for the round trip is 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children.

WOODLAWN BEACH.

The beautiful American summer resort, located six miles from Buffalo, on the south shore of Lake Erie. The beach can be reached by either steamer, the Lake Shore W. N. Y. & P. or Erie railroads, twenty-four trains stopping at Woodlawn daily. Trolley line in course of construction, to be completed early in the season. From 1,500 to 2,000 people camp at the beach.

About 2,000 feet lake front, beautiful beach and grove, the whole lighted by electricity. People have every convenience for purchasing provisions; in fact, can live as cheap as at home. Fare, 25 cents for the round trip.

Grand Island, a most delightful resort, is situated in the Niagara river, is twelve miles long, seven miles wide, and contains 18,000 acres of land. The southern end of the island is about two miles from Buffalo and the northern end but three miles from Niagara Falls.

Its principal places of interest are the Bedell House, a charming spot, reached from the foot of Ferry street by the stanch little steamer *Silver Spray*; fare, 10 cents. Elmwood Beach, at the head of the Island, reached by the White Line steamers; return fare, 25 cents. Eldorado, Sour Spring Grove, Edgewater, Eagle Park, Sheenwater, and Windsor Beach are all pleasant excursion points on Grand Island, reached by the Columbia and Wheatfield lines of river boats at a return fare of 25 cents for the round trip. These lines will make a rate of \$1.00 to Queenston or Lewiston and return. Going down either side of Niagara river and returning the other side, giving excursionists the advantage of riding on the trolley lines on both sides of the Niagara Gorge, and making one of the finest trips in America for the time and money expended.

On the west bank of the island are three magnificent family clubs: The Falconwood, the Oakfield, and the Island Club.

The White Line Excursion Company make a 50 cent fare to Niagara Falls and return, and, in connection with the trolleys, a rate of \$1.00 to Lewiston and return.

You will never regret a day or more spent on the majestic Niagara river, the channel that carries the entire volume of water of all the Great Lakes to Lake Ontario, from thence to be speeded on its way to the ocean.

PORTAGE, N. Y.

Bayard Taylor, the great American traveler and author of a generation ago, once said, "that among nature's most picturesque beautiful sights were the falls of the Genesee river at Portage, N. Y." This far-famed river, in its mad rush to the fertile valley below which bears its name, makes a series of three distinct

and separate plunges. The first is over the Horseshoe Falls, a sheer drop of seventy feet. From here the river, fretting and foaming between its rocky and narrowed borders, hurries on for half a mile with deafening roar over the Middle Falls into the whirlpool 110 feet below. Then, as if tired from its efforts, it creeps along for a mile and a half and tumbles over the Lower Falls, a depth of sixty feet, and leisurely shapes its course for its journey to silvery Lake Ontario on the north.

EXCURSIONS.

For very full information embracing all necessary details of routes, hotels, rates, etc., of Canada's world-famed summer tours, write Grand Trunk Railroad, 177 Washington street, Buffalo, for their Muskoka lake and other folders.

The journey up or down the Hudson river is undoubtedly one of the most interesting and picturesque inland voyages in the United States. A day on this storied river will live long in memory, and a thousand beautiful views, a thousand historic scenes, a thousand romantic incidents will fill the sight and mind of the traveler who journeys along the grand old Hudson.

Return excursion rates for N. E. A. members to nearby points: Niagara Falls, 50 cents; Lewiston, 75 cents; Niagara-on-the-Lake, 75 cents; Toronto, one day, \$1.50; two days, \$2.50; Chautauqua, one day, \$1.00; Kinzua Bridge, \$1.50; Portage, one day, \$1.00; Watkins, \$2.50; Thousand Islands, \$5.50, etc., etc. Satisfactory rates will be made to Lake George, Adirondack mountains, White mountains, etc., etc.

The finest floating palaces to be found on fresh water sail from Buffalo up the great chain of lakes, touching every city and every known point of interest. For full particulars address the Chicago & Buffalo Transit Co., Ohio street wharf, Buffalo, the Northern Steamship Co., corner Seneca and Main, Buffalo, and the Anchor Line, Atlantic docks, Buffalo, N. Y.

An opportunity will be given to visit New York via the Erie railroad on Monday, July 13, at a round-trip rate of \$9.00, tickets good to return until Saturday July 18. It is expected that all lines will grant a similar rate to New York, make a favorable rate to Boston, and that a longer extension of time to the east will be eventually granted.

The citizens of Buffalo will welcome heartily all who come, and do all in their power to insure for their guests a right royal good time.

Business headquarters of the N. E. A. will be in Ellicott Square building, the largest and finest office building in the world, covering one and one-seventh acres, and occupying an entire block. Here will be found an enormous quick-service, moderate-price restaurant.

The executive committee of the National organization will have their headquarters at the Iroquois hotel.

The general meetings of the N. E. A. will be held either in Music hall, Main street, or in the 74th Regiment armory, corner of Elmwood avenue and Virginia street. Whichever place is used will afford splendid facilities for the meetings.

Mrs. Norma MacLeod Mischlich.

Mrs. Norma MacLeod Mischlich died suddenly at her home in Brooklyn, April 14.

Mrs. Mischlich was the daughter of Henry C. Litchfield, principal of Grammar school No. 79. She was educated in the Brooklyn schools and was graduated at No. 1. She won a scholarship, but as she was anxious to gain experience in practical work she passed it on to the student next her in rank, and began teaching in the New York schools, where she was much beloved.

This practical class room experience made her articles helpful to teachers. She was well known to readers of educational journals, and her articles covered a wide range of subjects. For years she was a regular contributor to THE SCHOOL JOURNAL and THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

She was a close student of nature, being well acquainted with all that appertains to animal and plant kingdom. A clear and original writer, her work was always of practical value in the school-room. Some of the best known of her articles were "Human Body Lessons," "Inventorial Geometry," "Oral Lessons," "Busy Work," and "Historical Outlines."

Mrs. Mischlich was the author of the following books: "Talks About Common Things," "Drawing and Paper Folding," "Lessons on Common Minerals," "The MacLeod Practical Drill Problems," and "The MacLeod Composition Outlines."

Mrs. Mischlich had considerable artistic skill, and many of her educational articles were illustrated by her pen. She was also an accomplished musician. But none of these interests were allowed to interfere with the duties of wife and mother. Her home was always a pleasant meeting place for friends, and her husband found her a true helpmeet. Her life was useful and helpful and her many friends feel that her loss is irreparable.

Modern Systems of Penmanship

Vertical writing is now taught in thousands of American and British schools, and several systems of copy-books have been prepared to meet the needs of teachers and pupils in this particular line. THE JOURNAL, in its issue of January 19, 1895, presented the distinctive claims of the various series of vertical writing books then in the educational market. This attracted wide attention and was received with marked favor, particularly by school boards, superintendents, and directors and teachers of penmanship. Since that time several new systems have been brought out to compete with the older ones. Besides there have been several radical changes made in a few of the pioneer series, others have been extended and perfected. In order to give the readers of THE JOURNAL an opportunity to examine the new and revised systems the following illustrated review is offered. It is not possible to present the claims of all the leading systems in the present number, and it has been thought best to divide the material. This week are described only the greater number of entirely new series of books and a few of the older ones which have been materially improved since the publication of the previous article on "Vertical Writing Systems." Next week brief reviews of the balance of those series with which the editor is acquainted, will be presented. If any of the late systems are omitted it is because no opportunity has been offered to examine them. If these are brought to the notice of THE JOURNAL within the next two weeks their distinctive features will be explained in the first number in July.

Two important systems are omitted because no changes have been made in them since they made their bow to JOURNAL readers last year. The American Book Company, the publishers of the popular American System of Vertical Writing, write:

"Some minor changes in the forms of some of the capitals and in the weight of the line in some of the books of the American System were made last summer. Since then we have brought out, in addition to the American System, the Spencerian Vertical Shorter Course (seven books) and Grammar School Course (six books)."

AMERICAN BOOK CO.,

BUTLER, E. H.
HARRISON, W. B.
HEATH, D. C. & CO.,
LEACH, SHEWELL & SANBORN,
LOVELL, A. & CO.,
LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.

MAYNARD, MERRILL & CO.

NELSON, THOS. & SONS,
POTTER & PUTNAM.

SILVER, BURDETT & CO.
SMITH, H. P. PUBLISHING CO.,

WERNER SCHOOL BOOK CO.
WHITTAKER & RAY CO.

The American System of Vertical Writing.

The Spencerian Vertical Course.
Vail's Vertical Writing Copy-Books.
The Jackson System of Vertical Penmanship.
The Natural System of Vertical Writing.
The Educational System of Vertical Writing.
Common Sense Copy-Books.
Longmans New Copy-Book for Rapid Writing.

Merrill's Vertical Penmanship.

The Royal Copy-Books—Vertical Series, Medium Slant.
Potter Putnam System of Vertical Writing.

Normal Review System of Writing Vertical Copies.
The Intermediate System of Penmanship.

The Ellsworth New Reversible Copy-Book Vertical Edition. 8 nos., price per dozen, \$1.00.
The California System of Vertical Writing.
(For address of publishers see School Directory on page 279)

7 nos.
Shorter Course 6 nos. Grammar School.
8 nos. first 5, 40 cents; 3 higher books, 60 cents.
8 nos.
6 nos.
Tracing Course, 6 nos.; Regular Course, 8 nos.
6 nos. 1 Tracing book
15 nos., price 10 cents each.
6 numbers, standard series, 90 cents per dozen; 5 numbers, intermediate series, 72 cents per dozen; 2 numbers, supplemental series, 50 cents per dozen.
18 nos.
10 nos., 6 standard, 90 cents a dozen 4 advanced, \$1.20 a dozen.
2 books for tracing, 10 books for writing.
Primer, 72 cents per dozen; 4 Short Course nos., 72 cents per dozen; 8 Grammar nos., 90 cents per dozen.
8 nos., price per dozen, \$1.00.

The Werner Book Company write that the Vertical Writing Books published by them has also been unaltered:

"No change has been made in our system of vertical writing since the publication in THE SCHOOL JOURNAL of your review on Vertical Writing Systems."

A NEW DEPARTURE.

In connection with the review of the vertical writing systems THE JOURNAL also calls attention to a new departure in the style of penmanship which seeks to take the middle ground between upright and the old slant script. This departure is typified by two systems which will be briefly described. The older one of the two, published by Longmans, Green & Co., has become quite popular in England and is used also in a number of American schools. The other was published only a few weeks ago by the H. P. Smith Company. These two systems afford an interesting study, particularly to teachers who have not yet become converts to the vertical style.

The Natural System of Vertical Writing.

D. C. HEATH & CO., Boston, New York, and Chicago.

These books are the product of the joint labors of A. F. Newlands and R. K. Row, the former a distinguished penman and supervisor of writing, the first in America to recognize the merits of vertical writing, and the latter a principal of a training school in touch with the theory and practice of all modern school-room works, commends these books to special consideration.

Some of the features that impress one are:

1. A narrow page, the writing line being no longer than that of ordinary note paper. This meets all the hygienic and pedagogical requirements in this respect and still admits of complete, significant sentences for copies.

2. The entire absence of all space ruling, guide lines, and tracing copies. The authors claim to have found by long and carefully observed experience that all these hedging limitations, while seeming to aid in getting good writing at an early age, really



hamper and weaken the children, and that, even during the first year, pupils gain writing power most when permitted to do their work in a free and natural way.

3. The letters in both form and proportion are the acme of simplicity. In the preparation of most of the other systems there has evidently been a desire to keep as near the old writing as possible, but the authors of the Natural System have radically departed from old notions of the essential characteristics of good writing and have adopted new standards and ideals. In accordance with their criterion the prime requisites are legibility and simplicity, the last leading to ease in learning and subsequently to speed.

Many of the letters are new to copy books and may startle the more conservative teachers, but they will be welcome to the children and to business writers who have been devising and using such forms without authority. A simple illustration will show an important characteristic of this style of writing. Most of the systems show their relation to the sloping writing by the only slightly curved oblique up stroke in the *m* and *u*, cut I. Some have departed a little from this, still retaining an essentially oblique stroke as in cut II. In the Natural System these up strokes like the down strokes are vertical and the joining line is a horizontal curve; cut III.

4. The primary copies are very large and the size is gradually reduced throughout the series. This feature embraces four distinct advantages: (a) It supplies the most perfect hygienic conditions for both the sight and for the general nervous system. (b) It recognizes the natural and proper tendency of the little child to do large work. (c) It facilitates the perception of form. (d) It gives the best practice in freedom of movement.



5. The copies in books I. and II., designed respectively for first and second year work, are illustrated by attractive little outline drawings that must prove a mine of interest to the children.

6. Shading has been generally abandoned, but most copy-books retain the fine lines. These have neither fine, weak lines nor shading. All the lines are strong, but a certain grace and naturalness is added to the appearance of the writing by a slight difference between the up and down strokes, such as one would naturally make with a pen of at least medium breadth.

7. The writing, especially in the primary books is not continuous. Instead of making awkward and inconvenient joinings the authors have sometimes left the letters disconnected. This adds to the legibility, emphasizes the essential form of the letters, permits greater freedom in movement, and greatly facilitates speed.



8. The matter of the copies is essentially educational. The very first copies are whole words full of meaning and interest to the children, and the last half of the first book contains complete sentences. The utmost care has been taken to connect the writing lessons with the other departments of school work. Nature study occupies a prominent place. Many of the questions recall David Page's suggestions regarding "Waking up Mind."

Spencerian Vertical Penmanship.

AMERICAN BOOK CO., New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, Portland, Ore.

Ever since vertical writing began to receive attention in the American schools, there have been two difficulties in the way of progress. First: the clumsy, awkward style of the letters offered as models for imitation, and second: the slowness with which these characters were formed, making vertical writing practically worthless for business purposes. It is the aim of the Spencerian System of Vertical Writing to obviate both of these difficulties. First: the letters of this system are modeled not on the German or English script but on the graceful forms of the well known not to draw letters, but to *write* them easily, rapidly and legibly.

This result is secured by teaching a combined finger and muscular movement, the former being mainly instrumental in shaping the letters and the latter imparting the strong, rapid, free swinging movement necessary to the attaining of speed in any style of writing. Vertical penmanship is thus rendered practicable for business purposes.

The Spencerian style of vertical writing and its methods of teaching are consistent in all respects with hygienic laws governing the position of the body at the desk. The change from slant to vertical in writing is made simply by changing the position

24
Ken. known Know your duties.

15
I Iverson Isidore excused it

23
W. A. Zahn. Xavier, the missionary.

23
B Writing preserves thought. U

15
k k k knit knot ink cakes

Spencerian slanting writing. Therefore, they embody that subtle beauty, grace and simplicity which it is almost impossible to describe but which have always characterized Spencerian writing, making it the standard in American schools. In aiming to avoid offensive sharpness and angularity on the one hand and excessive roundness on the other, the result is an easy flowing, graceful series of copies, easy to make and as agreeable to the eye as the Spencerian slanting writing while possessing the added quality of increased legibility.

But the Spencerian system of vertical writing teaches children

of the book on the desk, or by changing the relative position of the arm, hand and pen to the page. All superfluous turns and lines are avoided, thereby enhancing the simplicity and legibility of the letters.

The Spencerian Vertical Copy Books consist of a shorter course in seven numbers, and a grammar course in six numbers. The books are carefully graded; movement drill exercises are provided in every number and in all mechanical detail the books are fully up to the well known Spencerian standard of beauty and excellence.

Educational System of Penmanship.

LEACH, SHEWELL & SANBORN, Boston and Chicago.

The author of "The Educational System of Vertical Writing" is Miss Anna E. Hill, a well-known, practical teacher of penmanship in the schools of Springfield, Mass. This system embodies both the methods so successfully used by her in her instruction and the results of her investigations of the workings of the vertical style of writing at home and abroad.

The special features of this series are: The handwriting is

tical system. The proper fundamental principles or strokes used as the basis of the system have been consistently employed in letters of similar formation. The letters themselves and the spacing are uniform throughout the series. They are not condensed or extended, nor crowded together, or stretched apart, to meet the varying exigencies of different copies. The style of letter is based on the English and German hands, and can be written with as free a muscular movement as the slanting hand.

10
Vapor chilled often changes to rain.

12
Gourd Ash Pear Beech Spruce

11
What use is made of hemlock bark?

11
Cedar Oak Sage Violet Quince

really vertical and the letters harmonize perfectly with the movement controlling this style of writing. The letters and their relations to one another have been reduced to a simple and prac-

Systematic drill is given on single letters and on letters combined in words, followed in the early part of the course by the grouping of the same words in simple sentences. The letter, the word,

the sentence are all thus embodied in the exercises of a single page.

Simultaneous practice on the small and the capital letters familiarizes the pupil with the characteristic features of each. The capitals are introduced at every period.

The copies are printed in the middle of the page as well as at the top. The distance from the writing line to the model is, therefore, never so great as to encourage the pupil to copy his own imperfect work.

A review of previous work is effected by repeating the original copies on succeeding pages. An opportunity is thus afforded to test the improvement and progress of the pupil.

Tracing forms an important feature in the early part of the course. Space is also reserved in the tracing books for independent reproduction of the copies after the pupil has familiarized himself with them by tracing.

The ruling is arranged at the start to give the beginner a complete guide to the height of the different letters. As the books advance in grade, the ruling is simplified, the guides are gradu-

ally removed, and the pupil is thrown more and more upon his own resources.

Miss Hill believes thoroughly that the regular writing lesson should have a quick and rapidly increasing effect on the written work of all other lessons; that the copies should be instructive and helpful to the other written work; that the spelling, language, and reproduction work should improve because of the writing lessons. For this reason the daily writing is adapted to harmonize with the regular exercises of the grade for which it is prepared. The words and sentences of the first book are such as occur in the elementary reader or spelling-book. Figures, arithmetical signs and symbols, exercise in language and punctuation follow in the intermediate books. Words and expressions used in botany, statements of interesting facts in physics, geography, and other branches of natural science, together with information of an historical or literary character, constitute the subject-matter of the copies in the higher numbers. In this way the interest of the pupil is aroused and sustained because the copies mean something to him.

Potter & Putnam's System of Vertical Writing.

(Potter & Putnam, New York, Buffalo, and San Francisco. Ten Nos., six standard. 56 cts. a dozen; four advanced, \$1.20 a dozen.)

These books are of uniform size, 7½, 8½ inches, 24 pages. They are neat and attractive in appearance, and are printed on extra heavy paper. The letters are scaled on the "two space" system—that is, the capitals and loop letters are twice the height of the small letters.

In the standard series the copies are repeated in the middle of the page. The copies of all these books are edited with great care by a noted American specialist; and in the numbers beyond book three the books are designed to be instructive beyond the writing lessons, each copy suggesting some topic and line of study which the pupil may profitably follow out. The copies are engraved on copper and are founded on the round, full, swinging hand. The instructions are given on the second page of cover, a chart of letters on the third page, and some valuable suggestive movement drills on the last page of cover.

SYNOPSIS OF THE SEVERAL BOOKS.

Book 1. This book presents the small non-extended letters and

size of the hand writing in this book is slightly smaller than in the second book, and just half the size of the hand writing in book one.

Book 4. In book 4 is given the names of eminent persons in history with titles. Also the common abbreviations. The height is the same as used in book three.

Book 5. In book five the size is slightly smaller than in book four. The copies give valuable geographical facts in full lines arranged alphabetically, with initial capitals repeated.

Book 6. In books below six, all the copies are presented on the staff of lines such as are used by the pupil. In this book the copies are presented without such aid. In this book the working size of the letters is given. The letters are spaced to ⅓ of an inch in height for small letters. This leads to a handsome, strong, legible hand, and we do not believe that a pupil can complete this series with care, without not only acquiring a strong, easy hand

Mame came mame on

Mame came mame on

Bbl Boabdil, last Moorish king

Napoleon landed at St. Helena, October 16, 1815.

numerals much enlarged for form study. The height of the letter "a" is ⅓ of an inch, thus giving a large handwriting which necessitates slow and careful writing. The letters are grouped according to common elements of construction, and are combined into words after the second copy. Under each copy, which copy is repeated in the middle of the page, is one line for tracing in the same large hand. This book has some very strong features. It is decidedly unique. It answers the demand of the little ones just beginning to write, who naturally write a large hand, as it makes the beginning steps in writing steps in drawing.

Book 2. This gives the semi-extended and loop letters in word practice. In the latter part of the book the first and second groups of capitals are given. The size of the letters is much smaller than that used in book one.

Book 3. This book gives especial drill in the capitals, in word and phrase, and short sentence practice. In this book are given all the large and small letters, using each one many times. The

but also acquiring incidentally a fund of geographical and historical information of value.

ADVANCED SERIES.

Book 7. This book is devoted to the delicate hand writing known as "ladies' hand," and gives two line extracts of poetry from favorite authors.

Books 8 and 9. These books are devoted to business forms and correspondence. Book eight drills on receipts, notes, bills, checks, drafts, etc. Book nine gives forms of business letters, full-page bills, accounts, etc. These books are especially valuable for high schools and business colleges.

Book 10. This is a ladies' book and is devoted to social forms and correspondence, and gives the several forms of social communication with which every young lady should be familiar. The drills in this book are needed by every young lady student. Vertical writing gives these formal messages a beauty and finish which is greatly admired.

Vaile's Vertical-Writing System.

E. H. BUTLER & Co., Phila., publishers.

Mr. E. O. Vaile, of Chicago, editor of *Intelligence*, was the first American to issue a series of vertical-writing copybooks. This was in 1893. In a short time the Chicago board of education adopted upright script as the system to be taught in all the public schools of the city; and its remarkably rapid spread throughout the country is sufficient evidence of the intrinsic merits of this style of penmanship.

Messrs. E. H. Butler & Co., of Philadelphia have, recently published a new edition of Vaile's vertical-writing copybooks, which

seems to contain all the best features of the vertical system. The series comprises five numbers, forming a school course, and three numbers, forming a business course,—besides a set of twenty-six alphabet wall cards, and a teachers' manual which explains the best method of teaching vertical-writing. The writing books of the school course are convenient in size—6 inches by 9 inches—being readily handled on ordinary school desks. Throughout the first three books the greater part of each page is ruled with double, or guide lines while a small part only is left single ruled. Thus from the start the child

is aided in forming an idea of the proper height of the letters and in getting them uniform, while at the same time he has regular practice in writing on a single line. In these three books the copies are single lines, and two copy-lines are placed on a page,—one across the top and one through the middle. Thus no copy is to be written more than six times, which is often enough to secure good results. Each full line contains two distinct copies; so that the pupil does not have to write a copy more than four inches long,—which has been found by the best teachers to be of great advantage in the early stages of learning to write.

20

Good-By, Birdie.
Good-by, little birdie!
Fly to the sky,
Singing and singing
A merry good-by.

Tell all the birdies
Flying above,
Nell, in the garden,
Sends them her love.
Mary Mapes Dodge.

He who burys what he
does not need will often need
what he cannot bury.

IV

With the fourth number of the Vaile series, the copy-book idea gives way to the writing-book idea—i. e., from this point forward the pupil writes not merely for the sake of copying, but rather because he has something to write. In the fourth and fifth books, the copies are half-page models, containing interesting and instructive matter, in prose and poetry, letters, anecdotes, enigmas, etc.—each model being intended to impress some particular point in punctuation, capitalization or literary form.

Vaile's sixth and seventh books embody a great variety of social, commercial, and legal forms—most carefully selected and skilfully executed. They illustrate the best types of formal correspondence, notes of invitation and declination, applications for positions, bills and receipts, drafts and checks, and various legal blanks of daily practical use—the faithful copying of which is not alone an education in good penmanship, but also the acquirement of a fund of valuable information. Number eight is a capital hand-book of single entry bookkeeping. In this entire series the copies are practical rather than theoretical. They are not unvarying and perfectly symmetrical copper plate, which to the child or to the man is impossible of imitation; but they are the photographic copies of absolute writing, and this is in itself an encouragement. The pupil, seeing that the copies have been really written with a pen before they were engraved, takes courage and essays hopefully to reproduce them with his own hand. The character of Vaile's vertical script is seen in the few samples shown herewith.

School Building Notes.

ARIZONA.

Maricopa will build schoolhouse.

CALIFORNIA.

Chico will build schoolhouse. Write school board.

Ramona will build schoolhouse to cost \$3,500.

Visalia—The city council voted to issue \$10,000 worth of bonds for school purposes.

CANADA.

Arnprior will erect schoolhouse. Write Mr. Geo. Craig, Arnprior; or Jas. Mather, arch., Ottawa.

Chatham will build high school. Cost \$30,000.—Also the McKough school.—Cost \$8,000. Write Joseph G. McLean, arch., Curry block, Windsor, Can.

Wearton.—W. J. Ferguson, sec'y school board will receive tenders for building addition to Wiarton high school.

COLORADO.

Denver will build schoolhouse. Cost \$20,000. Write R. Roeshlaub, arch.

CONNECTICUT.

Meriden will build schoolhouse. Cost \$2,000. Write H. M. Jones, arch., Palace block.

New Haven will build schoolhouse on Elm st.

Norwich will build schoolhouse. Write Wilson Potter, arch., Lincoln building, New York city.

Southington will erect high school. Write E. A. Ellsworth, arch., Holyoke, Mass.

Waukegan.—A parochial schoolhouse to be erected for the Sacred Heart parish. Write Jas. A. Jackson, arch., Waterbury.

Willimantic will build schoolhouse. Cost \$30,000. Write C. T. Beardsley, arch., Bridgeport.

DELAWARE.

Clayton—The St. Joseph's Industrial school for boys will be erected and also Sisters' home. Cost \$60,000. Write S. B. Riley, contractor, 627 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington.—An appropriation of \$60,000 has been made by the Catholic university for a dormitory for the lay students of the McMahon school.—The Stevens school will be remodeled. Cost \$26,000. Write Thomas E. Cahill.—A schoolhouse will be erected on the Binney site. Cost \$10,000.—Also schoolhouse on Connecticut ave. Cost \$10,000.—The Hall of History for the American university will be erected. Write Van Brunt & Howe & W. M. Poindexter, archs., Seventeenth St., N. W.

ILLINOIS.

Athens will build schoolhouse.

Bushnell.—The high schoolhouse burned. Loss \$30,000. Insurance, \$1,500. Will be rebuilt at once.

Central City will build schoolhouse.

Champaign will build schoolhouse.

Chicago will build addition to schoolhouse on Oakley Ave. Cost \$40,000. Write board of education.—Also schoolhouse on 61st St. Cost \$45,000; also on Goeth St. Cost \$125,000, and St. Boniface R. C. parochial schoolhouse will be erected on Cornell St. Cost \$40,000.—Will build also schoolhouse on So. Hermitage Ave. Cost \$40,000.—Also schoolhouse on Everts Ave. Write John A. Guilford, business manager, 1110 Schiller building.—Schlacks & Ottenhemer, archs., 1545 Michigan Ave., are taking figures on a school and hall building to be erected at Noble St. for the German Catholic church. Rev. Evers, pastor. Cost \$40,000.—Fifth U. P. Sabbath school will build schoolhouse. Cost \$12,000.—Will build addition to Scanlon school building. Write Aug. Fiedler, arch., Room 1117, Schiller building.—Will erect schoolhouse on Rockwell St. for German Lutheran congregation. Cost \$8,000. Write Fritz Lang, arch., 465 Milwaukee ave.—Will build schoolhouse on Ingleside Ave. Cost \$75,000.—Also addition to O'Brien school. Cost \$45,000.—Also addition to the Alcott school.—Also schoolhouse on Monticello Ave. Cost \$85,000. Write Aug. Fiedler, arch., Schiller building.—A parochial schoolhouse to be erected for the R. C. church of the Blessed Sacrament. Write Gasman & Burtar.

De Kalb will erect normal school. Cost \$250,000. Write C. E. Brush, arch.

Kankakee will erect schoolhouse. Write J. G. Chandler, arch., Racine, Wis.

Monmouth.—An addition to Monmouth college. Cost \$27,000. Write Dan Everett Ward, arch., 803 Ashland block.

Mount Sterling will build schoolhouse. Cost \$12,000. Write Reeves & Baillie, archs., Y. M. C. A. building.

Peoria.—The Polytechnic Institute building given by Mrs. Lydia Bradley will cost about \$150,000.

Rock Island will build schoolhouse. Cost \$21,000. Write Drack & Kerns, archs., Mitchell & Linde block.

INDIANA.

Evansville will build schoolhouse. Write Weiss & Harris, archs., 4th and Sycamore sts.—Also addition to high school. Write Frank J. Schlatter, arch.

Fort Wayne will erect schoolhouse. Write Chas. S. Kendrick, arch., Schmitz block.

Hanover.—A science building will be added to Hanover college. Cost \$25,000. Write Herbert W. Faltz, arch., Indianapolis.

Indianapolis.—An addition will be made to Dental college. Write John H. Stem, arch., Ingalls block.—Also schoolhouse. Cost \$13,000. Write Salisbury & Stanley, archs.

Lowell will build schoolhouse. Write Kruttsch & Laycock, archs., 25 W. Washington, Indianapolis.

Michigan City will build schoolhouse. Write F. S. Allen, arch., Joliet, Ill.

Muncie.—The West Side schoolhouse will have an addition. Write Arthur C. Pershing, trustee.

Summitville will build addition to schoolhouse. Cost \$1,800. Write Nethercot & Hutchins, arch., Muncie.

Terre Haute will build two schoolhouses. Write F. S. Allen & Vrydag & Son, archs.

Wabash will rebuild high school. Write A. J. Rose, sec'y.



HIGH SCHOOL, NIAGARA SQUARE, BUFEALO, N. Y.

IOWA.

Algona will erect two schoolhouses. Write Sec'y. M. Schenck.
 Buffalo Center will build schoolhouse. Write Archs. W. R. Parsons & Son Co., Des Moines.
 Burlington.—Additions will be built to the North Oak and South Hill schools. Write Arch. J. G. Sunderland.
 Cedar Falls.—Addition will be built to East Cedar Falls schoolhouse. Write J. H. Jeffers, chairman.
 Council Bluffs will put steam in addition of 8th street school. Write Archs. Bell & Kent.
 Crescent will build schoolhouse. Write J. B. Mattack, sec'y.
 Cresco will erect two schoolhouses. Write Sec'y. C. I. White.
 Decorah will build schoolhouse. Write Jul J. Hopperstad, sec'y. board.
 Des Moines will build two schoolhouses. Write Arch. C. E. Eastman, Company.
 DuBuque will build a schoolhouse. Write Pape & Jacquanot, archs., 1217 Clay street.
 Guthrie Center will build schoolhouse. Write Clinton Nourse, arch., Des Moines.
 Fort Dodge will build schoolhouse. Cost \$7,000. Write Chandler & Park, archs., Racine, Wis.
 Lincoln Township will build schoolhouse. Write H. F. Welmerling, sec'y., Sioux Rapids.
 Lohrville will erect schoolhouse. Write Fred B. Norton, sec'y.
 Lourdes will build schoolhouse. Write Sec'y. M. P. Lydon.
 Maquoketa will erect schoolhouse. Write Mr. S. Henderson.
 Mauch Chunk will build schoolhouse in subdivision No. 3. Write E. Brewer, sec'y.
 Mechanicsville will build schoolhouse. Write Mr. Frank Pickert.
 Meservy will build schoolhouse. Write Frank A. Gutterson, architect, Mason City.
 Monroe is planning to heat its school. Write Z. T. Honnald, chairman.
 Muscatine will erect high school. Write Foster, Liebbe, & Smith, architects, Des Moines.
 Oskaloosa will build schoolhouse. Write E. Brewer, sec'y.
 Ossian will erect schoolhouse. Cost \$8,000. Write W. R. Parsons, architect, Des Moines.
 Pringham will build schoolhouse. Write David Algyer, sec'y.
 Ruthven will build schoolhouse. Write Pres. Alex. Ruthven, Iowa Savings Bank.
 Springfield will rebuild schoolhouse. Write J. L. Yocum, or E. E. Doan, sec'y.
 Washington will build schoolhouse. Write A. H. Wallace, pres. board.
 West Fort Dodge will erect schoolhouse. Write Frank Gates.

KANSAS.

Lecompton will build schoolhouse. Write Mr. G. M. Medsger.

KENTUCKY.

Augusta will build schoolhouse. Cost \$12,000.
 London will build schoolhouse. Write H. L. Rowe, arch., Lexington.—Will erect schoolhouse. Write Clark & Howard, archs., Lexington.
 Louisville will build schoolhouse on Lucia avenue. Write Mason Maury, archs., Tyler building, Sixth and Main streets.
 Middlesboro will build schoolhouse. Cost \$15,000. Write board of education.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore will build schoolhouse. Cost \$35,000. Write The Inspector of Buildings.
 Charlotte Hall will erect schoolhouse. Write T. Buckler Gheguier, arch., 227 St. Paul street, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston will build addition to schoolhouse on Thetford avenue. Write A. Warren Gould, arch., 178 Devonshire street.—Archs. New-

comb & Clapp, Room 18, Federal street, have plans for a schoolhouse.—Will build schoolhouse on Larch street. Write A. H. Gould, arch., Hancock building.—Also schoolhouse on Poplar street. Write Jno. Lyman Faxon, arch.

Brookline will build schoolhouse. Cost \$28,000.

Cambridge will build Latin school. Write Hartwell, Richardson & Driver, archs.

Fall River will build schoolhouse. Cost \$35,000. Write J. M. Darling, arch., 94 Seventh street.—Will build schoolhouse on Harrison street.—Also schoolhouse on East Globe street. Write Jos. Darling, arch.

Forest Hills will have schoolhouse. Write board of education.

Hyannis will rebuild Barnstable training school. Cost \$25,000. Write Fred. T. Austin, arch., Brockton.

Lowell will build Bartlett school. Write Stickney & Austin, archs.—Gov. Wolcott has signed bill allowing the city to borrow \$300,000 for improvement of the schools.

Northampton will add dormitory to Smith college. Cost \$75,000. Write Scott & Edelsvard, archs., 132 Nassau street, N. Y. city.

Pepperell will build high school. Write George Jenks, sec'y.

Quincy will build addition to Woodward institute. Write Kendall & Stevens, archs., 87 Milk street, Boston.

Mayland will have schoolhouse built. Cost \$20,000. Write Dwight & Chandler, archs., 6 Beacon street, Boston.

Wilmington will build four schoolhouses. Write Warren L. Floyd, arch., 18 Shattuck street, Lowell.

Winthrop will have high school built. Cost \$20,000. Write Willard M. Bacon, arch., 70 Water street, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

Ann Arbor will build addition to schoolhouse. Write John R. Miner, chairman.

Detroit.—Magnificent convent for Servite Brotherhood. Cost \$120,000. Write Henry Engelbert, arch.

MICHIGAN.

Buena Vista will build schoolhouse. Write Clarence L. Cowles, architect, 21 Chase block.

Detroit will build four schoolhouses to cost from \$16,000 to \$25,000 each. Write board of education.—A parochial school to be erected for St. Anthony's R. C. congregation. Cost \$21,000. Write Joseph G. Kastler.—The board of education solicits proposals for school furniture and school supplies for year ending June 30, 1897. The furniture contract will include the new \$400,000 high school building.

Iron Mountain will erect schoolhouse. Cost \$16,000. Write J. E. Clancy, architect, Green Bay, Wis.—Also schoolhouse. Write Hugh McLoughlin, architect.

Kalamazoo.—An addition will be built to Burdick street schoolhouse. Write M. W. Roberts, architect.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A course of medicine to purify the blood is now in order. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Inauguration of New Passenger Service Between Chattanooga and Norfolk.

Commencing Sunday, July 14, the SOUTHERN RAILWAY, Piedmont Air Line, will inaugurate a new passenger service between Norfolk and Chattanooga, via their new line, through Selma, Raleigh, Greensboro, and Asheville. The new route will be through the most attractive portion of North Carolina, "The Land of the Sky," and East Tennessee. The opening of the new line will give Norfolk and Chattanooga direct connection over a line all under one management. Connection will be made at Norfolk with rail line and Old Dominion Steamship Co. For further information call on or address 271 Broadway, N. Y.



NEW HIGH SCHOOL, MASTEN PARK, BUFFALO, N. Y.

School Equipment

The "Ideal" School Desk.

This adjustable desk presents some advantages that should be considered by those having charge of the furnishing of school-

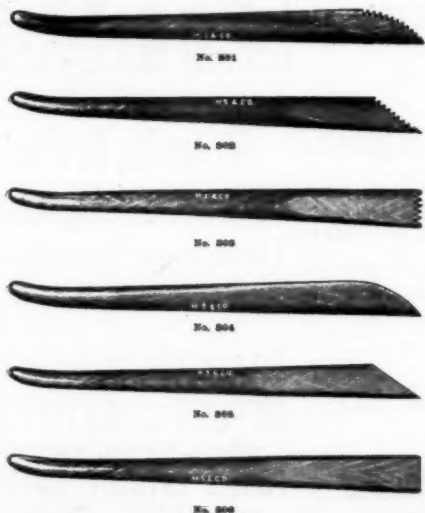


THE "IDEAL" SCHOOL DESK—ADJUSTABLE.

rooms. Each pupil can change his seat to any height he wishes with his hands alone—no wrench or other tool is needed. When once the seat is placed at the required height, it remains there for the term, or until a change is necessary. The footrest has nine places of support in the iron frames, and each support allows two positions, making eighteen different footrests, 5, 5½, and 6 inches wide, according to the size of the desk. These footrests are easily put in place by pupils in the morning, and as easily put up under the fixed top at the close of school. The sliding top moves freely within certain limits, and is held in position when closed so that the books, inkwell, etc., are all covered beneath. The sliding back support can be moved up or down by the pupil, and stays where it is placed. These desks, though comparatively light, are well braced and strong, as two years use in school has proved. The inventor, C. B. Towle, Vallejo, California, has used these desks in his own school, and, having made several improvements suggested by seeing them used, now offers them to the public for general use. The desk is manufactured by the West Coast Furniture Company, 434 Fourth street, San Francisco, in three sizes and can be shipped "knocked down," and put together anywhere.

Tools for Use in Clay-Modeling.

The great extent to which clay-modeling is practical in the



schools has led to the manufacture of tools for the accurate and

rapid production of this work. Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co., 209 Bowery, N. Y., make a specialty of furnishing tools to different trades and they have not forgotten the needs of the children. They have boxwood modeling tools for shaping different designs; also modeling tools of wire. The children should be supplied if possible with these tools made by experts, for it is rather discouraging for girls and boys to work with poor tools. This firm will also supply steel plaster-carving and plasterers' tools of various

designs. The catalogue, which may be had for the asking, will give all necessary information.

The Slot Pencil-Sharpener.

When an invention is made that is simple and valuable, and inventions are usually valuable because they are simple, everybody exclaims "Why didn't some one think of that before!" All sorts of devices have been produced for sharpening pencils that have served their purpose with more or less success; but the simplest and at the same time most effective is the Slot Pencil Sharpener. It is not easily broken, wears for a long time, with a little practice will put any kind of a point on any kind of a pencil and is so small that it may be carried in the vest pocket. It is a simple application of a mechanical principle to a tool that nearly every man, woman, and child needs daily; made of the finest steel, no adjustments, hardened, tempered, and ground in such a manner that it is practically self-sharpening. Very long, long, short, medium, stub, or chisel point can be made, and it will sharpen a new pencil as well as any other. The straight edge cuts "just like a knife" with the grain. The circular edge makes a round, smooth, cut and leaves the pencil smooth and without a ridge, as if sandpapered. Teachers, pupils, banks, commercial houses, artists, draughtsmen, literary workers, travelers, bookkeepers, and other pencil users will find this sharpener indispensable. It will point a toothpick, cut the pages of a book or magazine, and do a lot of things for which some such handy implement is frequently needed. The Able and Willing Manufacturing Co., 23d and Arch streets, Philadelphia, will furnish all necessary information.



Helps for Teachers of Music.

When experts in any line recommend a device, it may be settled upon as a fact that it possesses unusual merit. Supervisors of music in many of the leading cities have used Congdon's Chromatic Pitch Instrument with success; it sounds "do" for ten keys. The points set forth in its favor are that "it saves valuable time often used in getting and keeping the pitch; it is necessary to the greatest success in any singing exercise; it contains a separate German silver reed for every pitch; it does not get out of tune; it requires no adjustment." This pitch instrument is the device of C. H. Congdon, director of music in the St. Paul schools. He and O. E. McFaddon, director of music in the Minneapolis schools, are the authors of the Ideal Music Chart, which gives not merely samples of many difficulties in time and tune, but leads pupils naturally through one difficulty after another, by the use of many tuneful, pleasing exercises and songs. These are graded with great care.

A Useful School-Room Article.

The old habit of distributing pencils and pens promiscuously was a bad one, for children are continually putting them in their mouths and disease germs were thereby often transmitted from one pupil to another. This is one of the evils that it is sought to remedy with the new Sanitary Pencil, Eraser, and Pen Case. The casings in each case are numbered from 1 to 8, and by this means each child will receive the pencil or pen assigned to his use by his teacher, from day to day, the year round. School boards who furnish supplies will also find them a great saving, as children cannot retain a pencil or pen without its loss from the case being noticed, and the number of the casing enables the teacher to trace it at once. With these cases the teacher can distribute pencils, erasers, and pens quickly and without noise. The case for the lower primary grades, that do not use erasers, have a case on the reverse side for sewing cards and spelling papers. The factory is located at 868 N. Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, Ind.

A Light and Graceful Music Stand.

Inventive genius has been exerted in so many directions of late years that it is almost impossible to keep track of the numerous devices. One of the best of these is the Stevens Patent Music Stand. One great point in its favor is that it only weighs a little over half what the ordinary light music stand weighs; its weight is two pounds and one ounce. In spite of its extreme lightness it is very firm; the patent legs are secured by six double lock braces in such a manner that the more weight there is upon them the firmer they stand. It is made of the best and strongest material—the standard is brass tubing; the rack, legs, and braces of Bessemer steel; and the collars of malleable iron. Patent knee-joints in the legs make it adjustable in about one tenth the time of ordinary stands. Besides being more graceful and making a finer appearance when unfolded, it folds up into smaller space than the ordinary stand. John C. Haynes & Co., of 453 Washington street, Boston, say it is superior to any other stand they ever handled.

"Vertical" Pens.

Since the introduction of vertical writing it has been found that to secure the best results, it was necessary to have pens adapted to this style of writing. Those experienced pen-makers, the Esterbrook Steel Pen Manufacturing Co., 26 John street, New York, have met the demand for pens for this work by producing three Vertical Writers—556, fine point; 570, medium point, and 571 broad point. They are already used very extensively in schools.

One Fare for the Round Trip to Asheville, N. C., and Knoxville, Tenn.

The Southern Railway, Piedmont Air Line, will sell Excursion Tickets at one fare for the round trip to Asheville, N. C., June 10 to 12, and to Knoxville, Tenn., June 15 to 20, an opportunity for every one to visit the Mountains of Western North Carolina at very low rates. For further information call on or address 271 Broadway, New York.

Excursion Rates reduced to Asheville and Hot Springs, N. C., during the Summer months. A more delightful spot cannot be found to spend a few weeks than in the glorious Mountains of Western North Carolina, "Land of the Sky."

Announcements.

The Macmillan Company has been incorporated to conduct the publishing and bookselling business carried on by Macmillan & Co. in New York. Capital, \$275,000; and directors, George P. Brett, of Darien, Conn.; Lawton L. Walton, of Bedford Park, N. Y.; Edward J. Kennett, Lawrence Godkin and Alex. B. Balfour, of New York city; George L. Lillie Craik, and Frederick O. Macmillan, of London, Eng.

The increasing business of J. M. Olcott, importer, manufacturer, and dealer in school supplies, necessitated his removal on June 1 to larger quarters at 70 Fifth avenue, New York. It would be hard to mention an article used in school that is not kept in stock—wall maps, physical and chemical apparatus, kindergarten supplies, all sorts of charts, blackboards, erasers, stationery, etc. He sells more slate blackboard than any other dealer in the city.

A New Publishing Company.

The H. P. Smith Publishing Company, of 11 East 16th street, New York, recently incorporated, have organized with a capital of \$25,000. They propose to furnish school books and school supplies. Their first publication is Smith's Educational System of Intermediate Penmanship, which is based upon an entirely new plan. If all their publications appear in as good and striking form as these copy-books, they will surely meet with a cordial welcome from teachers and educators generally. (Notice of them is given elsewhere in this issue.)

The president of this new company is Mr. Heman P. Smith, formerly supervisor of drawing in the Brooklyn public schools and later of the American Book Co. Mr. Smith is well-known to educators as a popular and enthusiastic teacher, and has been connected with the National Summer school at Glens Falls ever since its organization. He is a popular Grand Army man, having been commander of U. S. Grant Post, department of New York, G. A. R., during 1895, when Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, was the guest of the post, and orator at Gen. Grant's tomb at Riverside.

The secretary of the company is Mr. Frank J. Price, a graduate of Yale college and university. The treasurer, Mr. Ralph W. Smith, has been a bookkeeper with the American Book Company since its organization. Both the secretary and treasurer are young men of ability and energy. We predict for the new firm a generous measure of success.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Summer Excursion Route Book

THE MOST COMPLETE PUBLICATION OF ITS KIND.

The Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on June 1, publish its annual Summer Excursion Route Book. This work, which is compiled with the utmost care and exactness, is designed to provide the public with short, descriptive notes of the principal summer resorts of Eastern America with the routes for reaching them, and the rates of fare. There are over four hundred resorts in the book to which rates are quoted, and over fifteen hundred different ways of reaching them, or combinations of routes are set out in detail. The book is the most complete and comprehensive handbook of summer travel ever offered to the public.

Its 215 pages are inclosed in a handsome and striking cover, in colors. Several maps presenting the exact routes over which tickets are sold, are bound in the book. It is also profusely illustrated with fine half-tone cuts of scenery along the lines of the Pennsylvania railroad and elsewhere.

Any doubt as to where the summer should be passed will be dispelled after a careful examination of the contents of this publication.

On and after June 1 it may be procured at any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office at the nominal price of ten cents, or, upon application to the general office, Broad Street Station, by mail for twenty cents.

3 Big Words

DIGESTIBLE
NUTRITIVE
PALATABLE

Rolled Into One

WHEATLET

A sensible breakfast food—supplies the right elements for nourishment and is delicious. Without the raw taste of oats and gritty foods.

Ask your GROCER for it to-day.
THE FRANKLIN MILLS CO.
Lockport, N. Y.



U. S.
ENSIGNS.

School Flags.

MADE FROM

Best XXX Standard Bunting,

With Canvas Headings and Brass Grummetts.

Send for CATALOGUE with SPECIAL PRICES for Schools and School Boards, to any of the following addresses.

Consolidated Fireworks Co.,
Of America.

New York City, Nos. 9, 11 Park Place.
Chicago, Ill. " 30, 32 South Water St.
Cincinnati, O. " 244 Main St.
St. Louis, Mo. " 210 North Second St.
Baltimore, Md. " 104 Light St.

BICYCLISTS SHOULD

USE POND'S
EXTRACT

CURES

Wounds, Bruises,
Sunburn, Sprains,
Lameness, Insect Bites,

and ALL PAIN.

After hard WORK or EXERCISING rub with it to AVOID LAMENESS.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

—Weak, Watery, Worthless.

POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT
cures PILES. Sent by mail for 50c.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., New York

NEW BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

This list is limited to the books that have been published during the preceding month. The publishers of these books will send descriptive circulars free on request, or any book prepaid at prices named. Special attention is given to all such requests which mention THE SCHOOL JOURNAL. For Pedagogical Books, Teachers' Aids, School Library, and other publications, see other numbers of THE JOURNAL.

AUTHOR.	TITLE.	PP.	BINDING.	PRICE.	PUBLISHER.
TEXT-BOOKS.					
Brachet, A.	A Historical Grammar of the French Language. Vol. II.	150	Cloth	2.00	Macmillan & Co.
Halleck, R. P.	Psychology and Psychic Culture.	212	"	.75	American Book Co.
Medici, C. de	Rational Mathematics.	123	Boards	"	A. Lovell & Co.
Nicolson, F. W. (Ed.).	The Plutus of Aristophanes.	475	Cloth	"	Ginn & Co.
Pattee, Fred Lewis	A History of American Literature.	477	"	1.00	Silver, Burdett & Co.
Quackenboss, J. Duncan	Practical Rhetoric.	259	"	1.00	American Book Co.
Ryland, F.	Logic; An Introductory Manual.	143	"	.45	Macmillan & Co.
Super, O. B.	Elementary German Reader.	50	Paper	"	Ginn & Co.
Wentworth, G. A.	Syllabus of Geometry.	179	Cloth	.30	Ginn & Co.
	Readings from the Bible. Selected for Schools and to be read in unison.				Scott, Foresman & Co.
LITERATURE AND SUPPLEMENTARY READING.					
Burt, Mary E.	Little Nature Studies. Vol. II.	114	Boards	.30	Ginn & Co.
Boynton, H. W.	Tennyson's Princess.	193	Cloth	.35	Leach, Shewell & Sanborn.
De Foe, Daniel	Robinson Crusoe.	380	"	.60	Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
Eliot, George	Silas Marner.	190	"	.36	Maynard, Merrill & Co.
Irving, Washington	Tales of a Traveller.	120	"	.24	Leach, Shewell & Sanborn.
Longfellow, H. W.	Evangeline.	142	"	.35	Longmans, Green & Co.
Trent, Wm. P.	Milton's L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Comus, and Lycidas.	181	"	"	
Southey, Robert	Life of Nelson.	270	Boards	.50	Ginn & Co.
Wendell, Barrett & Phelps, Wm. Lyon	Shakespeare's As You Like It.	102	Cloth	"	Longmans, Green & Co.

A New Summer School of Music.

The new summer school for the study of the subject, matter, methods of instruction, and treatment of the voice in public school music, to be held at Norwalk, Conn., from Aug. 3 to 21, 1896, will be a departure from the usual summer school of school music in several respects. First, it is to be entirely independent of any publishing interests and the work will be thoroughly practical. There are many grade teachers who know *how* to teach music if they only knew music, *i. e.*, if they could read notes. This school will give such teachers the aid they need. Another and most important feature will be the study of the *child voice*. This subject will be presented by Mr. F. E. Howard, whose book, "The Child-Voice in Singing," was revised in a former number. His experience as a voice teacher also in supervising school music and training boy choirs fit him admirably for this work. He

will illustrate the lessons with classes of children from different grades.

Everybody knows that there are plenty of reasons for a reform in the matter of children's singing as regards tone and use of the voice, and supervisors, and teachers of music in both public and private schools will, under Mr. Howard, get sound theory upon the child-voice and be shown how to train children in its use. The classes in music reading will be under the management of Mr. Alfred Hallam who is a well-known supervisor of school music, choral director, etc. All series of text-books necessary will be used.

The important features of the school are then, that vocal music will be taught as well as methods of teaching. That school music will be presented from the standpoint of both musician and teacher, and that the proper use of the voice will be taught as an essential part of all school singing. In another column will be found addresses and other particulars.

Save Books.....FROM WEAR AND TEAR—Inside and Out.

SMALL OUTLAY—BIG RETURNS

In Extra Life and Neatness of Books.

700 FREE TEXT BOOK SCHOOL BOARDS

constantly using the

Holden System for Preserving Books.

Consisting of Holden's Adjustable Book Covers and Holden's Self Binders and Transparent Paper.....

RECENTLY ADOPTED BY N. Y. CITY FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Samples and Information Free.

HOLDEN PATENT BOOK COVER CO., P. O. Box, 643-B4, Springfield, Mass.

DIPLOMAS, CERTIFICATES, Etc.

of the highest grade furnished at a moderate cost to Any Kind of School whether One or a Thousand be required. No shoddy type-effects! Our goods have a national reputation for being artistic and correct. Tell us: (1) How Many; (2) Kind of School. Be Wise To-day.

Ames & Rollinson Co.,

New York.

If you want specimens mention THE SCHOOL JOURNAL.

2ND HAND.

A prominent school has a number of Desks and Chairs

in good condition that they wish to dispose of at a low figure. Address RECORD, S. J. Office.

This is a fine opportunity to secure some excellent furniture.

SHORTHAND

IT IS WISE to be prepared to teach it. It is fast becoming a leading feature in all educational institutions.

ISAAC PITMAN'S system adopted by and taught in Public Schools of New York City. "Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Self-Instructor," 250 pp., \$1.50. Free to Teachers. Specimen pages, Alphabet, and full Rules for Writing. Mention THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, 33 Union Sq., N. Y. Take lessons at the Metropolitan School, 156 Fifth Ave., N. W. Cor. 20th St. Absolute individual instruction, day and evening. Elevators running until 10.30 p. m. Call or write.

J. M. OLCOTT, HEADQUARTERS FOR W. & A. K. Johnson's Celebrated Wall Maps Parker's New Structural Maps, American Standard Globes, AND ALL KINDS OF SCHOOL SUPPLIES. 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

The Largest School Specialty House in the World. Established 1889.

All of our goods are made on sound, recognized psychological principles.

Politico-Relief Maps. A mechanical paradox. Boundaries, Cities, Lakes, Mountains, and all political features printed on the face of Relief Map. Full series.

Teachers' Anatomical Aid. World renowned, ten sheets 20x2, six manikins—life size.

Progressive Reading and Number Study. Complete course in Elementary Reading, Word Building, Phonic Drill, Color, Time, Money, Art, Thought, Primary Science and Numbers.—By MARY E. BURT.

Swigerts' Lunar-Tellurian. May be used as Tellurian, Lunarian or Globe.

The Teacher's Manual. A text-book on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene—to accompany the "Anatomical Aid."

The Telluric Manual. A text-book on all uses of the Tellurian or Globes.

Champion Pencil Sharpener.

The Roubush Writing System. Slant or Vertical. Complete in three numbers. Most practical and economical. Send for samples.

Boyer's Science Tablets. Adopted by Board of Education, Chicago. Writing and Drawing Tablets in most convenient and economical form. Send for samples.

Peerless School Registers. Registers especially adapted for High Schools, Seminaries, or Common Schools. Send for sample sheets.

Peerless Class Records. Pocket forms.

Peerless Report Cards.

Examination, Practice, Writing and Drawing Papers. Send for samples.

Diplomas, Rolls of Honor, Certificates, Etc. Lithograph and printed forms. Special forms made.

Dustless Floor Dressing. Prevents dust while sweeping.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Send for samples, prices, and descriptive circulars.

CENTRAL SCHOOL SUPPLY HOUSE, 173-175 FIFTH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

Just Published

Advanced Elocution

By Mrs. J. W. SHOEMAKER



The most complete work on the subject of elocution that has ever been published. The principles discussed and the exercises presented have all passed successfully the experimental stage. No untried theories to catch the superficial eye are given place; but the wealth of thought as found in Austin, Rush, Darwin, Delsarte, Engel, Brown, and other writers on the philosophy of expression, has been crystallized, arranged, and adapted to meet the wants of the students of the "new elocution."

The book comprises four divisions: Vocal Expression, Verbal Expression, Visible Expression, and Selections for Reading and Recitation. Each department is treated in such a concise and exhaustive manner that the work will fully meet all the exactions of the present day requirements.

Liberal discount in quantities or for introduction in schools. Correspondence invited.

400 pages. Cloth, leather back. \$1.25

THE PENN PUBLISHING COMPANY,

1020 Arch Street, Philadelphia

Something New for the Children.

MANUAL NUMBER, ALPHABET AND COLOR.

A series of beautifully illustrated sewing cards, unlike anything else published. For use in **The Kindergarten, The Primary Department and The Home.** Designed and arranged by SADIE PIERPONT BARNARD, Kindergarten Department, and S. P. MOULTHROP, Principal, Washington Grammar School, Rochester, N. Y.

Sample set, 50 cards in handsome box, by mail to teachers, 25 cents.

WILLIAMS & ROGERS, Publishers, ROCHESTER, N. Y. AND CHICAGO, ILL.

SILVER, BURDETT & COMPANY, Publishers,

Approved Text-Books Embodying Progressive Educational Methods.

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA
110-112 BOYLSTON ST. 31 E. 17TH ST. 262-264 WABASH AVE. 1028 ARCH ST.


A NEW PAPER.

VERTICAL PRACTICE PAPER. No. 4.

Size, 7x8 1-2.

1000 SHEETS TO REAM—AT 60 CENTS, NET. - - - Correspondence solicited.

PECKHAM, LITTLE & CO., General School Supplies, 56 Reade St., N.Y.



STUDY LAW AT HOME.

He who tries to study law without a capable guide and instructor is groping in the dark. He needs light as to what books to study and in what order, and he needs explanations and helps with each book. A capable guide is one who is competent as an instructor. Many men know the law but are not good teachers. Through this school you can get an education in the law without leaving your home or business, under the direction of competent instructors who are making it their business to direct students in home study. The course is systematic; the textbooks the standard, the methods approved. Prepares for the bar or for business. Also Preparatory Course. You can begin at any time. Tuition low. Postal brings elegant catalogue and a unique book of 400 testimonials from students.

THE SPRAGUE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW,
Department V, Detroit, Michigan.

BOOKS FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES,
BOOKS FOR HOME LIBRARIES,
BOOKS FOR READING CLUBS,
BOOKS FOR TEACHERS,
BOOKS FOR PUPILS,
BOOKS THAT ARE INSTRUCTIVE,
BOOKS THAT ARE ATTRACTIVE,
BOOKS THAT ARE DURABLE,
BOOKS THAT ARE PLEASING,
BOOKS FOR ALL TIME.

Appletons' Library Lists will give you titles and particulars. State kind of books or subject desired, and lists will be mail-d free.

D. APPLETON & Co.,

— PUBLISHERS —

New York, Boston, Chicago.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

OFFERS COURSES IN

Civil Engineering, Chemistry,
Mechanical Engineering, Geology,
Electrical Engineering, Botany and Zoology,
Mining Engineering, General Science,
Architecture, Science for Teachers,
Anatomy and Physiology (as a preparation for Medical Schools).

For the Descriptive Pamphlet apply to
M. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary,
N. S. SHALER, Dean. Cambridge, Mass.

REWARD & GIFT CARDS

Thousands New Pretty Artistic Designs of Florals, Flowers, Fruits, Scenes, Views, Crescents, Shields, Scrolls, Escels, Panels, Vases, Ships, Birds, Animals, Juveniles, Landscape, Marine and Water Scenes, etc. Prices for 12 cards; size 3x4 1/4 inches 8c; 3 1/2x5 1/4 12c; 4 1/2x6 20c; 5 1/2x7 1/4 30c; 7x9 50c; 9x11 75c. All are Pretty Chromo Reward Cards no two designs alike.

Samples Sent Free to Teachers.

Price List of School Supplies, Embossed, Frosted, Mounted, Silk-Fringed Chromo Reward Gift Cards, Reward, Gift and Teachers' Books, Plays, Speakers, Recitations, Dialogues, Drills, Marches, Entertainments, Tableaux, Alphabet, Number, Drawing, Prize, Reading, Merit, Credit, Perfect, On Time and Honor Cards, School Aids, Reports, Diplomas, Etc., Free. All postpaid by mail. Postage stamps taken. Address, **A. J. FOUCH & CO., WARREN, PA.**

Thirty days vacation tour through the delightful Maritime Provinces. Limited party starts July 1st. Expense very moderate. Teacher-courier, SCHOOL JOURNAL.

JAPANESE POSTAGE STAMPS.

Every one who sends me 20 good unused stamps of his land will receive 20 unused stamps, in seven or more varieties, from Japan.

K. TODA, Mitsunoshio, Bingo Japan.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

PUBLISHERS AND M'FRS OF SCHOOL SUPPLIES

DIRECTORY.

AND SCHOOL EQUIPMENT.

We give below a most complete list of publishers of school books and firms who manufacture school supplies and equipment. This will be a great convenience in purchasing. Corrections are made each month in writing for circulars, catalogues, or information you will get special attention by mentioning THE SCHOOL JOURNAL every time you write. The names in bold face type are regular or occasional advertisers in THE JOURNAL, and are specially commended as reliable firms.

School Book Publishers

American Book Co., N. Y., Cin., Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, Portland, Or.
Appleton & Co., D., N. Y. & Chi.
Armstrong & Son, A. C., New York
Baker & Taylor Co., " "
Clive, W. B., " "
Harper & Brothers, " "
Harison, Wm. B., " "
Holt & Co., Henry, " "
Jenkins, W. H., " "
Longmans, Green & Co., " "
Lovell & Co., A., " "
Macmillan & Co., N. Y., and Chi.
Maynard, Merrill & Co., New York
The Morse Co., " "
Mutual Book Company, " "
Neison, Thos., & Sons, " "
Pitman & Sons, Isaac, " "
Potter & Putnam, " "
Scribner's Sons, Chas., " "
Sheldon & Co., " "
Smith Pub. Co., H. P., " "
University Publishing Co., N. Y., Boston, and New Orleans
Van Nostrand, D., New York
Wiley & Sons, Jno., " "
Wood & Co., Wm., " "
Allyn & Bacon, Boston
Boston School Supply Co., " "
Educational Pub. Co., " "
Ginn & Co., Boston, N. Y., Chi.
Heath & Co., D. C., " "
Houghton, Mifflin & Co., " "
Lee & Shepard, Boston
Leach, Shewell & Sanborn, Boston and N. Y.
Perry Mason & Co., Boston
Prang Edu. Co., Boston and N. Y.
Silver, Burdett & Co., Bos., N. Y., Chi.
Thompson, Brown & Co., Boston
Ware, Wm. & Co., " "
Sadler & Co., W. B., Balto. Md.
Flanagan, A., Chicago
Open Court Pub. Co., " "
Powers, O. M., " "
Rand, McNally & Co., " "
Scott, Foresman & Co., " "
Western Pub. Co., " "
Werner School Book Co., Chicago, N. Y., Boston, Phila.
Butler E. H. & Co., Philadelphia
Eldredge Bros., " "
Lippincott Co., J. B., " "
McKay, David, " "
Potter & Co., Jno. E., " "
Sower Co., Christopher, " "
Johnson, B. F. Co., Richmond, Va.
Williams & McGraw, Roch., N. Y. & Chicago
Practical Text-Book Co., Cleveland, O.
C. A. Nichols & Co., Springfield Mass.
Milton Bradley Co., Springfield, Mass.

Music Publishers.

Ditson, Oliver & Co., Boston, N. Y.
Novello, Ewer & Co., New York
John Church Co., Cincinnati
S. W. Straub, New York, Chicago

School Furniture

Allen, Chas., Boston
Bobrick Sch. Furniture Co., " "
Chandler Adjustable Desk Co., " "
Perry, Geo. S., " "
Hudson School Furniture Co., Athens, O.
Union School Furniture Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
Kane & Co., Thos., Chicago
Rowles, E. W. A., " "
Sherwood & Co., " "
U. S. School Furniture Co., " "
Andrews Sch. Fur. Co., N. Y. City
Galpen, R. H., " "
Randolph McNutt, Buffalo, N. Y.
Buffalo Sch. Fur. Co., " "
Cleveland Sch. Fur. Co., Cleveland, O.
Favorite Desk Seat Co., Racine, Wis.
Ohio Rake Co., Dayton, O.
G. R. Seating Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Haney Sch. Fur. Co., " "
Man. Sch. Fur. Co., Manitowoc, Wis.
Marshall Sch. Fur. Co., Marshall Mich.
Stafford, E. H. Co., Muskegon, Mich.
Piqua Sch. Furniture Co., Piqua, O.
Durant Desk Co., " "
Rich'd Sch. Fur. Co., Richmond, Ind.
Springfield Sch. Fur. Co., Springfield, Ill.
N. J. Sch. Fur. Co., Trenton, N. J.
Bloomsburg Sch. Fur. Co., Bloomsburg, Pa.
Minn. Sch. Fur. Co., Minneap., Minn.
Burl. Sch. Fur. Co., Burlington, Ia.

School Apparatus, Phys and Chem.

Franklin Ed. Co., Boston
Hall, Thos. & Sons, " "
Hammett, J. L. Co., " "
Knott, L. E. App. Co., " "
Ritchie E. D. & Sons, " "
Thompson, A. T. & Co., " "
Ziegler Electric Co., " "
Central Sch. Supply Co., Chicago.
Manasse, L., " "
McIntosh Battery Co., Chicago
Olmed Scientific Co., " "
Robbins A. L. Co., " "
Sargent & Co., E. H., " "
U. S. School Furniture Co., " "
Wilmsey, Fuller & Co., Greenville, O.
Lohmann Bros., " "
Becker, Christian, New York City
Beesler, Charles, " "
Eimer & Amend, " "
J. B. Colt & Co., " "
Keuffel & Esser, " "
McAlister & Co., " "
Richards & Co., " "
Gundlach Opt. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Ward's Nat. Sci. Estab., " "
Eberbach Drug & Chem. Co., " "
Ann Arbor, Mich., " "
Bullock & Crenshaw, Phila.
Milligan, C. T., " "
Queen & Co., " "
Rau, Wm. H., " "
Williams, Brown & Earl, " "
Zentmayer, J., " "
Bausch & Lomb, Rochester, N. Y.
Henry Hell Chem. Co., " "
St. Louis, Mo., " "
Weston Elec. Inst. Co., " "
Newark, N. J., " "
Cleveland, O., " "
Mystic, Conn., " "

School Supplies

See also Blackboards, Book Covers, Charts, Flags, Maps, Globes, Belts, School Banks, Kindergarten Materials, etc.
Boston School Supply Co., Boston
Hammett & Co., J. L., " "
Acme School Supply Co., Chicago
Caxton Co., The, " "
Central School Supply House, " "
Donahue & Hennebery, " "
Educational Aid Association, " "
Flanagan, A., " "
Kane & Co., Thos., " "
Oliver Adams Pub. Co., " "
Olmed, W. L., " "
Rowles, E. W. A., " "
Standard School Fur. Co., " "
U. S. School Furniture Co., " "
Welch, W. M. & Co., " "
Century Sch. Supply Co., Chicago, Ill.

Smith & White M'fg Co., Holyoke, Mass.
Choate, W. F. Co., Albany, N. Y.
American Mfg. Co., Jamestown, N. Y.
Twin City S.S. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Acme Sta. & Paper Co., N. Y. City
Andrews School Fur'g Co., " "
Central School Supply House, " "
Harison, W. Bev., " "
Olcott, J. M., " "
Peckham, Little & Co., " "
Potter & Putnam, " "
Schermerhorn & Co., " "
Wilson, J. B., Phila. Pa.
Mc Cees & Co., " "
Lippincott Co., J. B., " "
Greenwood School Supply Co., " "
Sch. & Off. Sup. Co., Gd. Rapids, Mich.
Ed. Supply Co., Kingston, Jamaica.

Blackboards, Crayons, and Erasers.

Bell, J. E., Boston
Hammett Co., J. L., " "
Central Sch. Supply House, " "
U. S. School Furniture Co., " "
Consolidated Lehigh Slate Co., N. Y.
Crown Slate Co., " "
Hobbie, A. D., " "
Olcott, J. M., " "
Silicate Slate Co., " "
Franklin M'fg Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Slatington-Bangor Slate Co., " "
Slatington, Pa., " "
Hyatt Slate Co., Bethlehem, Pa.
Am. Soapstone Finish Co., " "
Chester Depot, Vt., " "
American Mfg. Co., Jamestown, N. Y.
U. S. Crayon Co., Toledo, O.
Acme Sch. Sup. Co., Chicago
Standard Sch. Fur. Co., " "
Londergon, W. H. & Co., " "
American Slate B. R. Co., Phila.
Lippincott Co., J. B., " "

Book Covers

Harison, W. Bev., New York City
Van Evers, P. F., " "
Holden Book Cover Co., Springfield, Mass.

Charts

Boston School Supply Co., Boston
Ginn & Co., " "
Hammett Co., J. L., " "
Silver, Burdett & Co., " "
Century School Supply Co., " "
Chicago, " "
Central Sch. Supply House, " "
Educational Aid Association, " "
The Carlton Co., " "
U. S. School Furniture Co., " "
Franklin Publishing Co., N. Y. C.
Harison, W. Bev., " "
Kellogg & Co., E. L., " "
Mutual Book Co., " "
Potter & Putnam, " "
Potter & Co., John E., Philadelphia
Congdon, C. H., St. Paul, Minn.

Dialogues and Recitations.

Baker, W. H., Boston
Denison, T. S., Chicago
Flanagan, A., " "
March Bros., Lebanon, O.
Dick & Fitzgerald, New York City
Excelsior Publishing Co., " "
Kellogg & Co., E. L., " "
Ogilvie, J. S., " "
Russell, H. H. & Son, Philadelphia
Garrett Co., P., " "
Penn. Pub. Co., " "
John E. Potter & Co., " "

Dictionaries & Cyclopedias.

Appleton, D. & Co., New York City
Dodd, Mead & Co., " "
The Century Co., " "
Funk & Wagnalls, " "
Lippincott Co., J. B., Phila.
Merriam, G. & C., Springfield, Mass.

Diplomas, Reward Cards, etc.

Goes Lithographic Co., Chicago.
Central Sch Supply House, " "
Rickett's, C. L., " "
Ames & Robinson, New York
Fouch, A. J. & Co., Warren, Pa.
Wilcox John, Milford, N. Y.
H. H. Carter & Co., Boston

Duplicating Apparatus.

Lawton & Co., New York.
Neostyle Co., " "
Dick, A. B. & Co., Chicago

Flags, Medals, Badges, etc.

Hammett Co., J. L., Boston
Robert Miller Co., " "
Oak Hall Co., " "
Carpenter & Co., Chicago
Central Sch. Supply House, " "
Channon, H. & Co., " "
U. S. School Furniture Co., " "
American Flag Co., Easton, Pa.
Joel, A. J., New York City
Consolidated Fireworks Co., " "
Thorp & Co., S. S., " "
Degrauw, Aymar & Co., " "
Ensign M'fg Co., " "
Whitehead & Hoag Co., Newark, N. J.
Frink, W. C., Elizabeth, N. J.

Gymnasium Apparatus.

Spaulding, A. G. & Bros., New York
Narragansett, Mach. Co., Providence, R. I.
Schumacher, Gym. Co., Akron, O.

Kindergarten Material

Hammett Co., J. L., Boston
Charles & Co., Thos., Chicago
Schermerhorn & Co., J. W., N. Y.
Steiger Co., E., " "
Milton Bradley Co., Springfield, Mass.

Manual Training Supplies.

Chandler & Barber, Boston
Hamacher, Schlemmer & Co., New York.
Barnes, W. F. & John, Rockford, Ill.
Seneca Falls M'fg Co., " "
Morse Mach. Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
Reed, F. E. & Co., Worcester, Mass.
Strelinger, C. A. & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Minerals

English Co., New York City
Simmons, E. E., " "
Ward's Nat. Sci. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Howell, E. E., Washington, D. C.
Wilson, N. L., Boston, Mass.

Maps (Relief and Wall), Globes, etc.

Hammett Co., J. L., Boston
Central Sch. Supply House, Chicago.
Olmsted, W. A., " "
Rand, McNally, & Co., " "
U. S. School Furniture Co., " "

Olcott, J. M., N. Y. City
Harison W. Bev., " "
Andrews Mfg. Co., Chicago
Holbrook, W. H., Windsor Locks, Ct.
Cheney Globe Co., Mystic Bridge, " "
Schedler, H., New York
Howell, E. E., Washington, D. C.

Pens, Pencils, and Ink.

Am. Lead Pencil Co., New York.
Faber, A. W., " "
Barnes & Co., A. S., " "
Eagle Pencil Co., " "
Faber, Eberhard, " "
Spencerian Pen Co., " "
Eclectic Pen Co., " "
Gillott, Jos. & Sons, " "
Esterbrook Pen Co., " "
Dixon Pencil Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Miller Bros. & Co., Meriden, Ct.
Diamond Ink Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Western Ink Co., Winchester, Ind.
Higgins C. H. & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lippincott Co., J. B., Phila.

Pencil Sharpeners

Goodell & Co., Antrim, N. H.
Hammett Co., J. L., Boston
Central Sch. Supply House, Chicago
U. S. School Furniture Co., " "
Walker M'fg Co., " "
Andrews Sch. Fur'g Co., N. Y. C.
Gold & Cook, Leominster, Mass.
Lippincott Co., J. B., Phila.

Photos for Schools.

Soule Photo Co., Boston
Dunton, C. B. & Co., " "
Heggar, Frank, New York
Franz Hanfstaengl, " "
Berlin Photo Co., " "
Ad. Braun & Co., " "

Program Clocks.

Fred. Frick, Waynesboro, Pa.
Blodgett Bros., Boston, Mass.
Prentiss Clock Co., N. Y. City

School Records, Blanks, and Stationery.

Babb, Ed. E., Boston
Hammett Co., J. L., " "
Oliver Adams Pub. Co., Chicago
Central Sch. Supply House, " "
Donahue & Hennebery, " "
U. S. School Furniture Co., " "
Lippincott Co., J. B., Phila.
Smith & White M'fg Co., Holyoke, Mass.
Acme Sta. & Paper Co., N. Y. C.
American News Co., " "
Daniel Siotte & Co., " "
Blair Co., J. C., Huntington, Pa.

School Bells

Blake Bell Foundry, Boston
Hammett Co., J. L., " "
McShane Bell Found., Baltimore, Md.
Central Sch. Supply House, Chicago.
U. S. School Furniture Co., " "
Buckeye Bell Foundry, Cin., O.
Cincinnati, " "
Am. Bell Foundry, Northville, Mich.
Menely Bell Co., Troy, N. Y.
Menely & Co., West Troy, N. Y.
Rumsey & Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
Stuckstedt & Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

Second Hand School Books.

Babb, Ed. E., Boston
Geo. B. Doan, Chicago
Allen, D. A., " "
Barnes, C. M. Co., " "
Harison, W. Bev., N. Y. C.
Hinds, Arthur, " "
Keyser, W. H. & Co., Philadelphia

Teachers' Agencies

Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany
Penn. Ed. Bureau, Allentown, Pa.
Bridge Teachers' Agency, Boston
Beacon " "
Co-operative " "
Eastern " "
Winship Teachers' Agency, " "
Albert & Clark Agency, Chicago
Co-operative Teachers' Agency, Chicago
National Teachers' Agency, " "
Winchell's Agency, Chicago
Interstate Teachers' Agency, " "
Texas School Agency, " "
G. B. Free, Marshall, Tex.
Clarksville, Tenn., " "
Colorado Teachers' Agency, Denver
National Ed. Bureau, " "
Harrisburg, Pa., " "
Hazard Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.
Coyriere, Mrs., N. Y. C.
Fisk Teachers' Agencies, " "
Boston, New York, Chicago, " "
Toronto, Los Angeles " "

Hazen, Irving, Met. Tea. Bu., N. Y. C.	Hammond Typewriter Co., " "	Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	Detroit Heat & Vent. Co., " "
N. Y. Educational Bureau, Schermerhorn Co., J. W., " "	Yost Typewriter Co., " "	McLain Co., J. H., Canton, O.	E. M. Link Machine Co., Erie, Pa.
Young-Fulton, Mrs. M. J., " "	Typewriter Exchange, " "	Powers Regulator Co., Chicago	Stover Heater Co., Freeport, Ill.
Interstate Teachers' Agency, Saginaw, Mich.	Smith Premier Co., Syracuse, N. Y.	Fuller & Warren Warm. & Ven. Co., Chicago	Herenden Mfg. Co., Geneva, N. Y.
Bardeen, C. W., Syracuse, N. Y.	Daugherty Typewriting Co., Pittsburg, Pa.	American Boiler Co., N. Y. C.	Boston, New York, Phila., Pa.
Robertson, I., Memphis, Tenn.	Williams Type Co., N. Y. City	Boynton Furnace Co., " "	Hartford Heater Co., Hartford, Ct.
Educational Ex. Providence, R. I.	Ford Type Co., " "	Fuller & Warren Co., " "	Raymond Campbell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Pa.
Central Ed. Bureau, Phila., Pa.		Gorton & Lidgerwood, " "	
Parker, C. J., Raleigh, N. C.		Hart & Crouse, " "	Mowry W. C., Norwich, Conn.
Southern Teachers' Exchange, Nashville, Tenn.		J. L. Mott Iron Works, " "	H. Sandmyer & Co., Peoria, Ill.
		Standard Radiator Co., " "	L. A. Sheppard & Co., Philadelphia
		Peck & Williamson Co., Cincinnati, O.	Howard Furnace Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
		Hersey Atwood Heater Co., " "	Pease Furn. Co., J. F., Syracuse, N. Y.
		Roberts Machine Co., Clifton, N. J.	Ranton Boiler Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
		Craig Reynolds Found. Co., Dayton, O.	Carton Furnace Co., Utica, N. Y.
		U. S. Heater Co., Detroit, Mich.	Giblin & Co., " "
		Hyatt & Smith Mfg. Co., " "	Kernau Furnace Co., " "
			Russell Wheeler & Co., " "
			Broomell, Schmidt & Co., York, Pa.

Architects.

We publish below a directory of architects who have had experience in designing and planning school buildings. Boards of Education usually employ a competent architect even for the smallest buildings, and the result is a dignified, well planned, economical structure, a credit to the city or town. We shall be glad to answer correspondence as to the names below, but we suggest that the architects be addressed directly, mentioning THE SCHOOL JOURNAL.

Eyre, Wilson

927 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Architect of the Educational Building, 61 E. 9th street, N. Y.

Schweinfurth, Albert C.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Schwenfurth, C. F.

CLEVELAND, O.
Architect of Ursuline Convent, Cleveland. St. Joseph Seminary, Nottingham, O. Physical laboratory, Adelbert College, Cleveland.

Schweinfurth, J. A.

BOSTON, MASS.
Exchange Building, Boston. Architect of James St. and Seymour St. Schools, Auburn, N. Y., etc.

Gardner, Byrne & Gardner

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Mr. Gardner is the author of Gardner's "School Buildings."

Hilton, Howard

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Beman, S. S.

CHICAGO, ILL.
Architect of Laboratories and Medical School, Northwestern University.

Brocklesby, Wm. C.

HARTFORD, CONN.
Architect Dormitory for Smith College, Northampton, Mass., and New Britain High School, Ct.

Bullard, Geo. Wesley

TACOMA, WASH.
Architect of Puget Sound University, Young Men's Hall, etc.

Wheelwright & Haven

BOSTON, MASS.
Architects of many Boston Schools, also High School Building, Marlboro, Mass.

Potter, William A.

NEW YORK CITY.
Architect of the Teachers College, N. Y. City. Commencement Hall, Princeton College N. J.

McKim, Lead and White.

NEW YORK CITY.
Architects of Columbia College Buildings, New York, University Buildings, New York, Brooklyn Institute, Latin School, Baltimore, Md., etc.

Marshall, Henry Rutgers.

NEW YORK CITY.
Architect of Brearley School, 9 W. 44th Street, N. Y. City, Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore Md.

Lamb and Rich.

NEW YORK CITY.
Architects of Alumni Hall, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., Berkeley School, 44th Street, New York, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Copes and Stewardson.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Architect of Pembroke Hall, Bryn Mawr College, Dormitory Buildings for University of Pennsylvania, etc.

Literary Notes.

Nance: A Story of Kentucky Feuds, by Nanci Greene, issued in the "Popular Library," of F. T. Neely is a romance of love and vindicated honor, which will interest every reader who has heard of the Blue Grass regions and the tempestuous character of the one-time natives.

As the outcome of careful and intimate observation on the part of a trained student of political institutions, the little book entitled *Constitutional Government in Spain*, (Harper's) by J. L. M. Curry, late minister of the United States at Madrid, should have a careful reading (or re-reading) at the present time.

Few volumes of the year have met with such marked favor from literary critics and intelligent readers all over the world as Dr. Nixon's volume, *How Marcus Whitman Saved Oregon*. The Star Publishing Co., Chicago, announce a fifth edition before the end of ten months since the book was published.

It is often hard to get the postal information one wants even with a postal guide. You have to dig it out, so to speak, of a mass of other matter. This is not the case in the *Postal Dictionary* published by the Matthews, Northrup Co., Buffalo, N. Y. The matter being arranged in alphabetical order and provided with a good index any desired subject can be found easily. It is a very useful volume in business places where much mailing is done.

Why, when there are plenty of other berries around, do birds eat phytolacca berries? Dr. George B. Haggart, in the *Argus*, thinks they do so to cut down their weight, so as to be better prepared for aerial navigation after fattening on grain and insects.

Standing as we do, a century away from the death of Burns, we are getting a truer perspective of his life and mission; we are coming to understand those subtle forces which played in and around his varied and eventful life, and which created the first fine careless rapture. Those who are acquainted with the rare insight and power of interpretation shown in Mr. Andrew J. George's work upon Wordsworth and Coleridge will welcome his forthcoming edition of *Selct Poems of Robert Burns*, with introduction, notes and glossary, from the press of D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. It is the purpose of this volume to present the best of Burns' work in the order, and under the light of those influences in which it originated.

Ginn & Co have in preparation *The Children's Third Reader*, by Ellen M. Cyr. The plan adopted in the "Children's Second Reader" of making the children acquainted with some of our poets is continued in this Third Reader, which introduces stories from the lives of Lowell, Holmes and Bryant. A large proportion of the prose lessons has been carefully selected from such writers as Lucy Larcom, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Elizabeth Phelps Ward, Celia Thaxter, Louisa M. Alcott, Abby Morton Diaz, Julia C. R. Dorr, and Gail Hamilton, thus making the book a representative of a child's library.

The June *Atlantic* contains a third paper in the series on "The Case of the Public Schools." It is entitled "The Politician and the Public School," and is written by Mr. L. H. Jones, superintendent of schools, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Jones uses as the basis of his paper information received from over 1600 teachers and superintendents in all parts of the nation. This article is a striking presentation of the evils due to political influences in public school matters. He cites the schools of Indianapolis and

Cleveland as examples of the benefits of freedom from these influences. Mr. Jones writes with great earnestness, and speaking as he does from a long and varied experience in the public schools of this country his judgments should have great weight with all thinking people.

An illustrated article on the George "Junior Republic," a little commonwealth of city boys and girls who are learning to govern themselves on a farm near Freeville, N. Y., is given in *Harper's Weekly* for May 23. The same number contains an illustrated article by Arthur Warren on Barney Barnato, the Kaffir king; an important article is the paper on Puvis de Chavannes's new decorative panels for the Boston Public Library.

Teachers of music in schools will derive much help from *School Music Review* published by Novello, Ewer & Co., London and New York. Besides news, editorials, helpful articles, etc., it contains music for the school written in the tonic sol fa and the old notation.

"A Review of Bryce's American Commonwealth: A Study in American Constitutional Law," is the subject of a monograph by Professor Edmund J. James, of the University of Chicago, which the American Academy of Political and Social Science has just issued in its series of publications.

The Building of the Great Lakes.

As for the modification of the ancient topography by glacial action, it could have been only slight, and does not appear to have been more than the sweeping of loose geological dust into the valleys, or on to the highlands to the south. The absence of any great plow is shown by the direction of the scratches on the rock surfaces, which lines are everywhere at great angles to the walls and sides of the lake basins, and nowhere parallel to them, as must have been the case if the valleys had been plowed out by ice in any form. This crucial test and many other features had not been applied fifteen years ago, when the writer commenced these researches. Now this fancy of coset geologists has vanished before the application of facts. Yet the work of the ice age was complex, and it is immaterial to the study of the lakes how it was performed. In one way only does it come within the limit of this subject, and that is in the phenomena of the ancient valleys being filled by drift, whether stratified or not. It was this filling of the old channels with drift that closed the ancient drainage of the Laurentian valley, which at a later date gave rise to the lake basins. But the barriers of the lakes were further exaggerated by the tilting of the land, which will be noted later. The closing of the old waterways ends the history of the ancient Laurentian river. When the river began to flow again, the lacustrine epoch was established.—*Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* for June.

Over the hills
and far away,
The whizzing wheels speed on to-day,
As they fly along the glad shouts ring—
"Ride MONARCH, the wheel that's best and king."

MONARCH

KING OF BICYCLES


Beloved by his subjects because he does right by them. There's goodness and merit in every inch of his kingly frame.

4 models, \$80 and \$100, fully guaranteed. For children and adults who want a lower price wheel the *Defiance* is made in 8 models, \$40 to \$75. Send for Monarch book.

Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co.
Lake, Halsted and
Fulton Sts.,
CHICAGO.
88 Meade St.,
NEW YORK.




DON'T BE HARD-UP—\$15 to \$40 a week to agents. General, Local or Travelling. Agents or Ladies, in town, city or county, taking orders for patented specialties in pure ALUMINUM, the new metal equal to Gold or Silver, cheap, catchy seller, light as wood, strong, don't change or tarnish, shines at night, elegant finish. Aluminum art work, Monumental Photograph Cases last forever. Signs, sign letters, all sizes and styles for stores, hotels, houses and vehicles, street names and numbers, house numbers, Mail Boxes, Door Plates and many more useful money making specialties. No experience, permanent situation, customers delighted. WRITE. Catalogue free. World Manufacturing Co., (M 2) Columbus, Ohio.



WE WILL SELL YOU THE BEST BUGGY

Cart, Surry, Phaeton, Spring Wagon, Harness or Saddle in the world at Lowest Wholesale Prices. Shipped C. O. D. anywhere to anyone with privilege of examination. All goods guaranteed as represented or money refunded. Send for large illustrated catalogue and testimonials free. Write today address (in full) CASH BUYERS' UNION 158 West Van Buren Street, B-122 Chicago, Ill.



SMITH'S RAPID PRACTICE Arithmetic Cards.

GREATEST LABOR SAVING DEVICE For giving any amount of practice in **TESTED FOUR YEARS** arithmetic

From the lowest grade of primary addition, through fractions, percentage to advance measurements. 3 sets of 16 cards each, every one different. Price, 9c cents net per set, postpaid. Complete sets of 33 in handsome wooden box. Price on application.

E. L. KELLOGG & CO. New York & Chicago.

Translations Dictionaries

Literary—Interlinear German, French, Italian
67 Volumes Spanish Latin, Greek.

Arthur Hinds & Co.
4 Cooper Institute New York City

New Books.

The little *Pocket Magazine*, each issue containing a number of short stories and sketches, furnishes a large amount of entertainment. It is a good thing to have in the pocket to read at odd times. The June number contains the following: "The Count and Little Gertrude," by S. R. Crockett; "One Dash—Horses," by Stephen Crane; "The Boatswain's Watch," by W. W. Jacobs; "With Hancock at Williamsburg," by Edmund Clarence Stedman; "A Mountain Elopement," by Matt Crim; "Literary Flotsam and Jetsam." (Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York. \$1.00 a year)

St. Ann's, by W. E. Norris, is a story of English social life in which love plays a commanding part. Without any great complexity of plot or startling situations the author manages to engage the attention of the reader and hold it by the interest he arouses in the people depicted and the cleverness of the dialogue. It is entertaining summer reading. (The Cassell Publishing Co., New York.)

People seem never to tire of hearing stories of the war. That great struggle furnished innumerable instances of deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice, mixed with much grim humor. The humorous part is made very prominent in Col. Edward Anderson's *Camp Fire Stories*, a collection of anecdotes relating to the Army of the Southwest. The book is well illustrated. The author was colonel of the 12th Indiana Cavalry. (Star Publishing Co., Chicago)

The Religion of Science library contains a series of volumes for those who wish to keep informed in the latest developments of speculative science. One of the latest of these is *An Examination of Weismannism*, by George John Romanes, F. R. S. The book contains chapters on Weismann's system up to the year 1886, later additions to Weismann's system up to the year 1892, Weismann's theory of heredity (1891) examination of Weismann's theory of evolution (1891), and Weismann up to date, and appendix on germ-plasm and teleology. (Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago.)

Interesting Notes.

Perhaps the most wonderful phenomenon connected with the bodily temperature is the preservation of its general level under all external circumstances of heat and cold. This power seems to exist in man in a higher degree than in most other animals, since he can not only support but enjoy life under extremes which would be fatal to many. The accounts of degrees of cold frequently sustained by Arctic voyagers are almost incredible. We read of temperatures 80°, 90°, and even 102° below the freezing point. On the other hand, in the tropics the temperature often rises through a large

Findings—

"The best, of course," you tell your dressmaker, and trust to her using the

S. H. & M.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDING

Why don't you tell her to use it or better still, buy it yourself?

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

Samples showing labels and materials mailed free. "Home Dressmaking," a new book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, telling how to put on Bias Velveteen Skirt Bindings sent for 25c, postage paid.

S. H. & M. Co., P. O. B. 699, N. Y. City.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever Dr. T. Felix Gouraud's

ORIENTAL CREAM, MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER,

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty and defies detection. On its virtues it has stood the test of 44 years—no other has—and is so harmless we test it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayer, said to a lady of the audience (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all skin preparations." One bottle will last six months using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.



FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canada and Europe. Also found in N. Y. City at R. H. Macy's, Stern's, Ehrich's, Ridley's, and other Fancy Goods Dealers. Beware of base imitations. \$1.00 reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

Parker's Talks on Pedagogics.

The greatest Educational Book of the time. Col. Parker's greatest work.

It will give you new inspiration for next year's work. You can't afford to let the year go by without reading it. 507 pages. Handsomely bound.

Price \$1.50; to teachers \$1.20; postage 12 cents.

E. L. KELLOGG & CO.,
NEW YORK and CHICAGO

FLAGS!

For School use as required by State Law. Address: OAK HALL CO., Boston, Mass.

PLAYS

—SPEAKERS—
For Home and School.
New Catalogues FREE.
DE WITT, Rose St., N. Y.
DIALOGUES—

HAIR HEALTH RENEWS YOUTHFUL
Color, Luster, Growth. Hair Falling, Scalp Itching, etc. postpaid send to London Supply Co., 461 Broadway, N. Y. and Hair Dress and Hair Care Parlors.

READERS will confer a favor by mentioning THE JOURNAL when communicating with advertisers.

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

MODENE


AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.

Discovered by Accident—In Commerce, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the head, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. IT CAN NOT FAIL. If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on males may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. MODENE SUPERSEDES ELECTROLYSIS.

Recommended by all who have tested its merits—Used by people of refinement.—Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. (Correspondence sacredly private.) Postage stamps received the same as cash. (Always mention your country and this paper.) Out this advertisement sent free.

LEGAL AND GENERAL AGENTS
WANTED.
MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A.
Manufacturers of the Highest Grade Hair Preparations.
You can register your letter at any Post-office to insure its safe delivery.

We offer \$1.000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEES



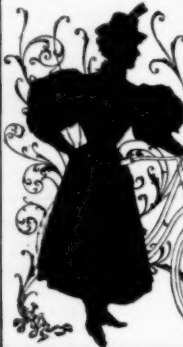
The Woman's Bicycle...



In strength, lightness, grace, and elegance of finish and equipment Model 41 Columbia is unapproached by any other make.

COLUMBIA

saddles are recommended by riders and physicians as proper in shape and adjustment, and every detail of equipment contributes to comfort and pleasure.



\$100 to all alike.

The Columbia Catalogue, handsomest art work of the year, is free from Columbia agent, or is mailed for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE Mfg. Co.
Hartford, Conn.

portion of the year to 110°, or even higher, and we know that workmen can remain in furnaces at a temperature of 300° or more without inconvenience. In all these cases the air must be dry and still; similar extremes of heat or of cold, accompanied by moisture, would prove intolerable.

A French scientist, M. Ragonneau, has just discovered how to make a plant grow from the seed in thirty minutes as much as it would under ordinary circumstances in as many days. Heretofore nature has shared this secret with the yoghis of India alone, and the methods pursued by these clever magicians in performing this trick have been often described. They plant a seed in the earth and cover it with a cloth. In a few moments the cloth begins to be pushed upward by the growing plant which in a short time attains a height of several feet. Various theories have been advanced as to the *modus operandi* of this miracle, one of the latest being that the spectators are all hypnotized by the magician. During his travels in India M. Ragonneau saw this trick performed frequently, and noticed that the Hindoos always embedded the seed in soil which they brought with them especially for that purpose. At last he learned that they obtained this earth from ant-hills. Now, as every one knows who has inadvertently eaten one of these industrious insects, ants contain a large proportion of formic acid, with which in time the soil of their habitations becomes charged. This acid has the power of quickly dissolving the integument surrounding a seed and of greatly stimulating the growth of the germ within. After a little experimenting with this acid the learned Frenchman was able to duplicate perfectly the Hindoo trick. His further researches have led him to believe that this discovery may be profitably applied to agriculture. By infusing ants in boiling water, acid as strong as vinegar can be obtained. M. Ragonneau has achieved the best results and most perfect growth by using earth moistened with a solution of 5,000 parts of water to one of acid.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

So much has been written about the crystal gown of the Princess Eulalie that its expense and appearance are matters of interest. Glass cloth is from \$60 to \$75 a

yard, and its width that of silk. Although made from seemingly a brittle and frail substance, it is exceedingly durable and can be sponged with soap and water without the least injury. It looks like a heavy, glistening, shimmering silk, its surface taking up the light in a marvelous way. Not for the toilets of fair women, however, is this great discovery most suitable and valued. It properly belongs to house decoration, its rich folds being especially adapted to curtains, por-tiers, and wall drapings. Housewives will delight to know that neither moths, dust, nor sun can harm these nettings that catch and hold rainbows, and yet a dip in cold water will at once restore their pristine freshness and beauty. A great field for this new industry.

Supt. Wm. E. Hatch, of New Bedford, Mass., writes as follows about the Holden Adjustable Book Covers:

"I have used your book covers for many years. During that time I have experimented with other covers, but have never found any so satisfactory in every particular as yours.

"The material used in your covers is unexcelled, and your new adjustable cover is most convenient.

I believe you make at a reasonable price the very best book cover that there is.

WM. E. HATCH.

Supt. Schools, New Bedford, Mass.

The use of the Holden Book Covers with their Repairing Material, comprising The Holden System for Preserving books, has become a necessity with free text-book school boards, and results in getting twice the service out of text-books, and giving them a neat and uniform appearance in the school room. Samples and information free.

Holden Patent Book Cover Co.
Springfield, Mass.

Contemporary American Authors.

In fiction, contemporary American writers of distinction have dealt almost exclusively with novels and stories of a realistic cast. One romancer of remarkable power has in recent years, however, achieved almost unparalleled success. "Ben Hur" and "The Prince of India," by General Lew Wallace, are books which have been immensely popular all over the civilized world. General Wallace's first romance, entitled "The Fair God," is perhaps his best; but it has not attracted as much attention as have the other two. George W. Cable in his creole romance, "The Grandissimes," gave evidence of splendid imagination, a glowing style, and fine descriptive and dramatic vigor. This book is, indeed, one of the masterpieces of American romance. It is of value, moreover, as a landmark in our literary history, since it marks the beginning of genuine art in the prose fiction of the South. It opened the way for such able and attractive writers as Thomas Nelson Page, Richard Malcolm Johnston, and Harry Stillwell Edwards.

Lowell's Yankee studies, Bret Harte's sketches of Californian characters and conditions, the western pictures by Riley, Field and Nye, the Southern studies of Cable, Frank L. Staunton, and Joel Chandler Harris, and the international comparisons of Henry James and W. D. Howells, if grasped all at once and made to give up a composite significance, like the fragrance from a potpourri, might satisfy the most skeptical mind that, as a people, we are not without a sufficient gift of self expression.

In one field of literary art, the writing of short stories, American authors have excelled even the French (save the one point, style, where the French short story writers are unapproachable) and have produced some of the most brilliantly picturesque work that the world has yet seen. Bret Harte, Harry Stillwell Edwards, Sarah

Nerves

Are the Telegraph System of the body, extending from the brain to every part of the system.

Nerves are fed by the blood, and are, therefore, like it—weak and tired if the blood is thin, pale, impure—

Nerves are strong and steady, there is no neuralgia, brain is unclouded—if the blood is rich, red and pure.

Nerves find a true friend in Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it makes rich, red blood, gives good appetite and digestion.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1.

cure all Liver Ills and Hood's Pills Sick Headache. 25 cents.

BOVININE

The only Raw Food.

Builds up bone and muscle, creating new blood daily.

THERE'S NO EXCUSE



For having freckles, blackheads, tanned, red, spotted, mothy, ugly or muddy skin, pimples, tetter, eczema, rashes, etc., when



Derma-Royale
—harmless as dew—

easily, quickly and forever removes and cures every blemish and makes the skin clear, soft and beautiful. There is nothing like it. Leading actresses, professional beauties, society ladies and people of refinement everywhere eagerly unite in its praise. Hundreds of testimonials with portraits will be sent free to anyone who writes for them. Derma-Royale is the best skin preparation in the world. We will give \$500 cash for any case it fails to cure. Wherever it is once tried everybody wants it, so we are determined to introduce it everywhere, and will send you a full-sized

\$1 BOTTLE FREE

if you will talk it up and help us introduce it among your acquaintances. Send us your full post-office address today.

The DERMA-ROYALE CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK. Teeth without Plates.

The special and scientific branch of dentistry known as Crown and Bridge Work, requires the most accurate adjustment with perfect mechanical construction to insure an artistic success and permanency. Having every facility for this class of work I can now offer reasonable prices as consistent with first class workmanship. ESTABLISHED 1868.

Dr. W. J. STEWART, 362 W. 23d St. N.Y.

A Sure relief for Asthma.
KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Price 50c. by mail.
STOWELL & CO.,
Charlestown, Mass.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED.
Our INVISIBLE TUBE Cautions help when all else fails, at glasson help you. NO PAIN. Whispers heard. Sent for Free Book to F. Mison Co., 636 Broadway, New York. Office Trial Free.

Clothing

For Men and Boys at wholesale prices. Free Catalogue. Also Hosiery, Sewing Machines, Buggies, Harrows, Mills, Tools, Saws, Cans, Scales etc. CHICAGO SALE CO. Chicago Ill.



THESE ARE NOT PATENT LEATHER
BUT SIMPLY POLISHED WITH
BROWN'S
FRENCH DRESSING
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

Orne Jewett, Mary E. Wilkins, Thomas Nelson Page, and Thomas Bailey Aldrich come to mind at once as having, in very different styles, shown the short story at its best.—*The Chautauquan*.

The Globe's Armor Plate of Air.

We owe our immunity to our atmosphere, which serves as a bullet proof cuirass for the world. When a meteor enters the atmosphere, the friction produced by its gigantic speed makes it flash up like the arrow of Acastes, only more so. The ingenious experiments of Lord Kelvin have shown that the heat thus produced, just as a brake showers sparks from a carriage wheel, or a lucifer match lights on the box, is sufficient to consume the meteor as if it were suddenly cast into a furnace heated to 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 degrees. Obviously the smaller meteors are utterly consumed before they have penetrated far into the atmosphere, which their fate has shown to rise to a height of about 120 miles.

Only a very large one can descend, as that of Madrid is said to have done, to within twenty miles of the earth before being burst by the expansion due to heat and by the resistance of the air. The fact that fragments do occasionally reach the earth is the best proof of the great size of some of the meteors that we encounter. If it were not for the "blessed air," the explosion of them all, with the accompanying fervent heat, would take place in our midst. It is safe to say that such a state of things would render our great towns uninhabitable. In London we are somewhat inclined to gird at the atmosphere, with its smoke and its fog and its east wind. But none of us can tell how often it has saved him from a terrible and invisible fate, in being, as Mark Twain has it, "Shot with a rock." If we are more inclined to recognize the atmosphere's services in future, the Madrid meteor will not have exploded in vain.

—*The Spectator*.

There is a new library pest, a devourer of books, and it is called the Nicobium hirtum. It belongs to the coleoptera family. The larvæ are the troublesome ones, and attack particularly the soft paper found in old volumes. These larvæ have clinging powers, and when shaken off a book, may crawl up from the ground, and again seek their literary pastures. The larvæ develop into beetles from 0.12 to 0.16 of an inch in length. We are indebted to Southern Europe for the Nicobium hirtum. The damage it has done has been done in libraries in the Southern states. Modern paper not being of pure fiber as was old paper, is less subject to the attacks of the bookworm.

—*New York Times*.

M. Satcheosky, a Russian scientist, has made a number of observations on changes of ground-temperature with depth, in the mountains of Southern Siberia. He finds that these changes are more rapid on the tops and sides of the mountains than at their feet—that is to say, in the valleys. Furthermore, he finds that the earth's surface in these valleys is colder than on the sides of the neighboring mountains. The facts are well established but they are yet unexplained.

An English breeder writes that rheumatism in dogs is generally caused by neglect or want of common sense. Never put a dog that is thoroughly wet into an ordinary kennel. Bring him into a warm room and let him dry before the fire; or, if that is impracticable, let him lie down and be covered with clean straw, and in a short time he will be quite dry. Then put him into his kennel. A dog should never be compelled to dry himself on his bedding straw. There is no better method of bringing on rheumatism.

Literary Notes.

A handsome paper-covered book of 532 pages, entitled *Health and Pleasure Resorts on America's Greatest Railroad* contains full descriptions of all places of interest along the line of the New York Central Railroad and its branches. This is a perfect mine of information for any one who is to travel over this great route, or who wishes to increase his knowledge of interesting places in New York and adjoining states. It gives the population of the towns and their characteristic features, routes and rates, connecting steamboat lines, and other information. Typographically the book is worthy of all praise; there are over three hundred half tone and other illustrations and maps. The book is issued by the passenger department of the railroad.

Summer Homes and Tours on the West Shore Railroad is a large finely illustrated paper-covered volume, with maps, timetables, etc., giving all the information that would ordinarily be required by the person seeking a pleasant route to travel. The introductory, descriptive portion, in which the sights along the Hudson, in the Adirondacks, in the Wallkill valley, are graphically pictured with the aid of many illustrations, will be found intensely interesting. The book is entirely new, both in the reading matter and illustrations. The cover is a reproduction of one of Charles Graham's famous water colors. On the front is a scene of the lighthouse at West Point, N. Y., with "Crows Nest" in the distance, and a reproduction of the past and present methods of travel; also a view of a modern station,—West Park, N. Y. On the back is a realistic painting of Niagara Falls, showing conspicuously Prospect Point. The book is issued by the passenger department of the railroad, Mr. C. E. Lambert, general passenger agent.

During the Teething Period.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

MOTHERS KNOW

that there are certain epoch points in every human life when nature calls for assistance. The babe before it is born asks her for strength and nutriment, while, after it is born, it requires in the sweet stream it craves, power to grow, healthful repose and easily digested food. She can provide all this if she takes

PABST MALT EXTRACT

The BEST Tonic

than which there is none so pure, so full of food and strength, so sleep-producing. At druggists.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY WANTED

Competent Club Agents [ladies or men or girls or boys] to get orders for our celebrated goods. **Good Incomes made. BIG PRESENTS** with every sale. 3½ lbs. Fine Family Teas by mail on receipt of \$2.00. Good Teas and Coffees 25c. per lb. Send this "ad" and 16 cents in stamps and we will mail you a ¼ lb. sample best T imported, any kind, and full particulars.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
31 & 33 VESEY STREET,
P. O. Box 288. NEW YORK.

MUN. TUES. WED. THUR. FRI. SAT. SUN.
SAPOLIO
USED EVERY WEEK-DAY BRINGS REST ON SUNDAY.

IN our List may be found text-books of almost every grade from the lowest primary to the advanced university. They were not made by professional authors but on the contrary they are the outgrowth of school life and school-room experience. We desire to make this list as widely known as possible among the best teachers, and to all school boards who are seeking the best books for adoption. Investigation is invited. All correspondence will have prompt attention.

LEACH, SHEWELL & SANBORN.

New York, 67 Fifth Ave. Boston, 202 Devonshire St.
Chicago, 110 Wabash Ave.

GIFFORD'S

Elementary Lessons in Physics.

A recent work on the experiment plan designed for higher Grammar School classes and for High Schools. It has already become a notably popular text-book, and has been adopted for City of New York.—City of Brooklyn, N. Y.—City of Baltimore, Md.—City of LaCrosse, Wis.—City of Racine, Wis.—Jersey City, N. J.—Easton, Pa., etc.

Examination Copy sent for 30 cents.

THOMPSON, BROWN, & CO., Publishers.

23 Hawley Street, Boston.

262 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Merrill's = =

Vertical = =

Penmanship

THOSE who are interested in Vertical Penmanship are invited to correspond with the publishers.

MAYNARD, MERRILL & CO.,

43, 45, and 47 E. Tenth St.,

NEW YORK.

The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

1851—

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

—1896.

JOHN A. HALL, President.

H. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

JANUARY 1, 1896.

Assets \$17,005,291.55.

Liabilities, \$15,735,123.48.

Surplus, \$1,270,168.07

If you will write your name, date of birth, and address, in the blank form below, and send it to the above address, we will take pleasure in showing you not an "ESTIMATE" but a "STATEMENT" showing the exact values in cash and paid up insurance which would appear in a Policy issued at your age.

I was born on the _____ day of _____ In the year _____

My Name is _____

Address is _____



"IMPROVEMENT THE ORDER OF THE AGE."

THREE NEW MODEL

Smith Premier Typewriters,

Nos. 2, 3, AND 4.

HAVE YOU EXAMINED THEM?

MANY IMPROVEMENTS Heretofore Overlooked by Other Manufacturers.

Address THE SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER COMPANY,

Branch Offices in Twenty-Nine Principal Cities in the United States.

Syracuse, N. Y., U. S. A.

Barnes' Steel Pens.

(TWO TRADE-MARKS.)

Barnes' National Pens,

Made by the Best Workmen in America.

Barnes' P. D. & S. Pens,

Made by the Best Workmen in England.

NO SCRATCHING—EASY WRITING.

*For Sale by all Stationers.—Sample Card to cts.

A. S. BARNES & CO., Sole Makers,

(Established 1838.)

NEW YORK.

Any boy or any girl

In the remotest hamlet, or any teacher or official anywhere, can secure of us promptly, second-hand or new, at reduced prices, and singly or by the dozen, postage or expressage free.

School Books of all Publishers

Brand new, and complete alphabetical catalogue free, if you mention this ad.

Arthur Hinds & Co.

4 Cooper Institute New York City

GRATIS! SPECIMEN COPIES MAILED FREE OF

The School Music Review.

A monthly periodical devoted to the interests of Music in Schools. Published on the first of every month, price, 5 cents; Annual Subscription, including postage, 50 cents.

Each number contains one or more specially selected School Songs, in both notations, and suited to the capacities of the children in the different divisions; also exercises and tests in sight singing.

An Extra Supplement, consisting of a suitable School Song, is frequently presented. This is given only with the number with which it is issued and is afterwards sold at the price marked upon it.

A list of the music which has already appeared will be sent on application, which may be obtained separately, price, 5 cents per number.

Complete List of School Songs, Action Songs, School Cantatas, and Operettas, mailed free upon application.

NOVELLO, EWER & CO.,
21 East 17th Street, New York.

School Supplies..

Teachers, Principals, and Superintendents, wanted everywhere to sell

..Bell's Common School Charts..

through vacation or permanently. The greatest educational work of the day.

Write for particulars and terms.

W. L. BELL & CO.,

Cor. 6th and Walnut Sts.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

To Rent at Camden, Maine,

Cottage House of nine rooms, at the base of the Camden Mountains. Finest view on the Maine Coast. Close to the water. 400 feet of shore front. Ideal spot for a company of Artists or Teachers to spend their summer outing. Will be let fully furnished on very reasonable terms, for the whole or part of the season. Address

J. R. PRESCOTT,
54 Union St., BOSTON, MASS.